

# Weather

Very cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52.2 and the minimum 48.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.8 and 41.4.

# THE CHINA PRESS

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## THREE SHIPS WITH ENEMY SUBJECTS SAIL WEDNESDAY

Definite Date Set For Departure Of Nore, Novara And Atreus

## TO HAVE ESCORT

British Cruiser Suffolk Arrives To Guard Vessels On Homeward Trip

## INSPECTION TODAY

Bureau Denies Reports Of Mistreatment Circulated As Propaganda

Wednesday has been designated the day for the departure of the Nore, Novara, and Atreus, bearing enemy subjects to Austria and Germany. The British cruiser Suffolk, which arrived here yesterday, will serve as escort. The itinerary is unknown to officials connected with the repatriation here. They assume that the Suffolk will sail under sealed orders. There is a possibility that a stop will be made at Hongkong to take on enemy subjects residing in Canton. No official confirmation could be obtained to substantiate the report.

Embarkation has been definitely fixed for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. This is possible through assistance given the Chinese by a clerical force recruited from the Shanghai Municipal Police. Two sub-inspectors, two sergeants and a stenographer have been detailed to aid in cataloguing enemy subjects and assigning them to accommodations aboard the ships. This work will be completed by Sunday morning, it was announced last night.

The Bureau of Repatriation is much perturbed because reports are being circulated, not only in the embarkation depots but systematically throughout China, that families are to be separated and enemy subjects will suffer hardships aboard the steamers.

The reports are vigorously denied and are branded as propaganda spread with the object of creating sympathy and to halt the repatriation proceedings if possible.

Families will not be separated unless they are very large. If such is the case, adjoining cabins will be assigned. Each family will be given a separate cabin as far as possible and the Bureau announces that special consideration will be given to ladies.

The ships will be inspected this morning after disinfection. Admiral Tait, Major A. H. Hillman-Johnson, British and American naval officers, technical experts and newspaper men will leave the P. and O. jetty at 9:30 o'clock. They will go aboard each of the three liners to see that the accommodations are proper and that everything is prepared for the long trip.

**American Organisation Acts**  
The Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce released for publication last night the resolution passed a few days ago supporting the repatriation and urging upon representatives of the United States at Peking to give all proper support and assistance to the repatriation.

Whereas, the Chinese Government has undertaken to repatriate the alien enemies who have so long obstructed the Allied cause and interests in China, and

Whereas, an impartial investigation has shown that the process of repatriation is being humanely conducted, be it resolved that it is for the best interests of all the Allied nations that such repatriation be carried out without delay.

Be it further resolved: That we urge upon the American representatives in Peking and elsewhere the importance of giving all proper support and assistance to such repatriation.

Eight delegates of the Chinese Government, three of them with families, arrived here from Peking yesterday to accompany enemy subjects on the homeward voyage.

No additional exemptions were

(Continued on Page 3)

## Number Of Cases Grows In Influenza Outbreak

Hanbury School And St. John's University Hit; Health Officials Visit Educational Institutions

Ten cases of influenza were reported yesterday in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, 63 Haskell Road, while other reports show that the disease is making steady progress among the foreign population of the Settlement.

The cases at the Hanbury School were promptly dealt with and with good facilities for isolation available it is hoped that there will be no further spread of the infection. The school has about 200 pupils.

Another institution which has been hit by the epidemic is St. John's University where some 30 students are ill, as well as four of the staff. The college hospital is full and a number of students have gone to their homes.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer, and inspectors from the Health Department visited the various Municipal and public schools yesterday to survey the situation and give preventive and precautionary advice to those in charge. The great majority of the institutions are reported free of the disease and the Health Officer stated that there was at present no necessity for closing any of them. As an instance of the general good health among the school children it was pointed out that at the Public School, the attendance was even larger than normal and practically no cases of illness among pupils were

on record. The headmasters and teachers of the various schools were advised to keep a sharp lookout for colds, coughing and sneezing among their charges and to see that any suspected cases were sent home at once with instructions to remain there until all danger was past.

The Health Department has been working steadily at the production of masks similar to the San Francisco influenza mask and these will be distributed to the various Health Office branches throughout the city today. It is planned to have enough of them on hand to answer any demand. It is desirable that foreigners make or purchase their own masks. They are of simple construction and a few minutes work will produce enough for a whole family. The San Francisco mask consists of four folds of surgical gauze forming a shield about 4 inches broad and 7 inches long, with a loop at either end for passing over the ears. If gauze is not to be had any soft, unsized cloth, such as calico, will do as well. Masks should be washed after use.

Indications were yesterday that there is also an increase in the number of influenza cases among Chinese over last week's figures, when 30 deaths were reported.

## STOCK DEALING PROBLEM BEFORE BRITISH COURT

Question Of Forward Business In Shares Involved In Supreme Court Action

An action which will be followed with much interest by dealers in shares was begun before Sir Haviland De Saismaisons in the British Supreme Court yesterday when proceedings were begun by Mr. G. J. T. Morgan, member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, against Mr. A. C. Mack.

The claim of the plaintiff is that on various dates between August 1 and December 5 of last year, he, as broker and as instructed by the defendant, made purchases and sales of shares in defendant's behalf for the December settlement of the Stock Exchange; and that at the December settlement he became liable to other members of the Exchange for the sum of Tls. 14,666.25, in which he asks to be indemnified. Tls. 1,834.11 is also claimed as brokerage.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff as broker made purchases or sales for him and alternately declares that such transactions, if made, were illegal as they did not specify the numbers by which the said shares were distinguished in the registers or books of the several companies issuing them. In support of this claim the defense relies on the Companies' (Sale of Shares) Regulations, 1915, formulated after the passing of the King's Regulation and claimed to have been adopted to regulate dealing in forward business.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. N. C. Home for the defendant. After opening argument the plaintiff took the witness box and gave testimony regarding brokerage claimed to have been done by him for the defendant, stating that the latter, in December, informed him that he could not stand his losses. Finally witness was compelled to sign five promissory notes for the amounts due various brokers, this being done under the direction of the committee of the Stock Exchange and by agreement of the brokers. The witness stated that the application of the King's Regulation was rescinded by the Stock Exchange May 30, 1917.

The case was adjourned.

## TWO JAPANESE FLYERS KILLED IN FALL FROM AIR

Naval Plane Drops Into Suruga Bay While Practising Bomb Throwing

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Tokyo, March 5.—While naval aeroplanes were exercising bomb throwing today in Suruga Bay, a plane fell into the sea and two officers were killed.

## INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL PROPOSED FOR BRITAIN

Mr. Henderson Would Have Labor Conference Appoint National Body

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 27.—After the speech made by Sir Robert Horne opening the Labor Conference, Mr. Arthur Henderson moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee of employers and employees, including women, to consider the present crisis and subsequently the appointment of a National Industrial Council. He warned the Conference to remember that all industries were not represented by the triple alliance and therefore he suggested the appointment of a temporary committee consisting of thirty employers and thirty employees to deal with the existing problems.

Mr. Stuart Bunning, the Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, seconding this resolution, declared that this was no attempt to sidetrack the negotiations proceeding at the present time between the Government and particular trades.

## MINIMUM WAGE FOR SEAMEN ADVOCATED

Provision Of Improved Conditions By International Agreement To Be Asked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 1.—The International Seafarers' Conference has passed a resolution in favor of compulsory pilotage in order to relieve captains when nearing ports. It also adopted a resolution in favor of an international minimum wage in all ports. It was decided to transfer the conference to Paris in order to induce the Peace Conference to establish a permanent seafaring organization with a view to uniform conditions of labor.

## GERMAN GENERAL SAYS HE WAS WELL TREATED

Commander In Africa Tells Of Courtesies At Hands Of British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, February 28.—A message from Berlin states that General Lettow-Vorbeck, late Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in East Africa, in an interview with a representative of the Wolff Bureau at Rotterdam, said that he wished to declare that the treatment of himself and his men by the British, especially during the home journey, was very considerate and tactful.

## Movie Stars Form Giant Picture Combine



Miss Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, Charles Chaplin and D. W. Griffith have formed a movie combine and hereafter will produce their own pictures, according to an announcement made in Los Angeles by Douglas Fairbanks. Mr. Fairbanks said he and his associates planned to produce their own pictures and that they would also operate their own releasing corporation.

## NETHERLANDS TO KEEP ITS ARMY MOBILISED

Wants To Be Prepared Against Possible Attempt To Wrest Any Of Its Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
The Hague, February 28.—In the Second Chamber today the Minister for War, replying in the debate on the Army Estimates, said that disarmament at the present time would be very dangerous. The army must be prepared against any attempts to annex parts of Holland and measures must be taken with a view, if necessary, to a second mobilization. Partial demobilization did not mean that Holland would have to allow Limburg and Dutch Flanders to be torn from her like fleece from a sheep.

## Spinal Meningitis Breaks Out In Honan

Large District Affected And Peking Is Preparing To Send Medical Help

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)  
Peking, March 7.—The government has received a telegram informing it that a serious epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis has broken out at Looshan, in Honan. The district affected measures 30,000 square li. The Governor of Honan has been ordered to mobilize all the local doctors, nearly all of whom are medical missionaries, as a preventive service. Peking is sending further assistance immediately.

## TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES INJURED IN EXPLOSION

Three Men Hurt When Leaking Gas In Manhole Is Ignited

Three telephone company employees were injured last night when an explosion occurred in a manhole on Poochow Road near the Shantung Road corner. The men, who are attached to the repair department, opened the manhole to discover a reported defect in the wiring.

One of the men entered the hole carrying a naked flame and the explosion, believed to have been caused by gas from a leaky main, followed.

The injured men were taken to the Shantung Road Hospital where two of them were detained by physicians. The other was sent to his home after doctors dressed his wounds.

## Reports Of Killing Of Italian King Denied

Reuter's Learns Widespread Rumors Of Assassination Are Baseless

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 28.—Reports from Berlin have spread through the Continent that the King of Italy has been assassinated. Reuter's Agency is informed that these are totally baseless.

## New Price Of Silver Is Fixed By Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 27.—The Treasury has fixed the maximum price of silver bullion in the United Kingdom at 47½d per standard ounce from February 26.

Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the market remains quite steady. Shanghai exchange has receded to 4/7½d, doubtless owing to the completion of an arrangement whereby China will receive quite a substantial amount of silver from America.

## Four Allied Cruisers Steam Up Whangpoo

As British And Japanese Ships Arrive

The old Whangpoo took on a martial aspect yesterday afternoon when four cruisers steamed up and dropped anchor in the stream. The new ships to arrive are the British cruiser Suffolk, which is to escort the outgoing Germans next week, and three Japanese cruisers, the Toba, Tokiwa and Adzuma. The latter two ships are of the Japanese naval cadets' training squadron, under Vice-Admiral Nakano, and each carries a complement of 23 young cadets aboard.

The Suffolk, which is of the county class, the same as the Kent, which was in for a brief stop several weeks ago, was for some months stationed at Vladivostok and afterward proceeded to Hongkong.

With the British gunboats Kinsh, Nightingale, Scarab and Snipe, the American gunboats Wilmington, Villalobos and Quirós, the Japanese Sago and the Italian Caboto, all in the river, the waterfront begins to look like old days.

## WILSON DENIES MAKING STATEMENT ON IRELAND

Repudiates Report He Said Irish Would Not Have Vote In League

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, February 28.—A statement issued from the White House denies, on behalf of President Wilson, the references to the Irish question made yesterday evening that Ireland would not have a vote in the League at present, and that the Irish question was one for later solution between Ireland and Great Britain.

## MR. CHU CHI-CHEN WANTS TO RESUME CONFERENCE

Northern Delegate Proposes Parleys To Restore Peace In China Meet Again

A formal letter was sent by Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief Northern delegate, to Mr. Tang Shao-yl, chief Southern Delegate, yesterday, proposing that the internal peace conference be resumed. The letter cites telegrams showing that fighting in Shensi has now ceased and that the armistice is being enforced on orders from Peking.

In support of this statement the following telegram was received here yesterday from Peking from Chang Jul-chi, the special commissioner agreed on by the Northern and Southern delegates to go to Shensi to supervise the enforcement of the armistice:

"A telegram has been received from Mr. Yu Yi (Government delegate to Shensi), stating that fighting in Shensi has stopped and that Yu Yufen and Chen Shu-fang are exchanging courtesies and views. It seems the President's mandate is already bearing fruit."

As Mr. Tang Shao-yl was ill yesterday and unable to see visitors it was impossible to learn what action he will take on Mr. Chu Chi-chien's invitation.

A telegram was received yesterday from Governor Hsuing Keh-wu, claiming as Tschun of Szechuen, charging the violation of the armistice in that province by Northern troops.

A telegram was sent to Dr. Reisch, American Minister in Peking, by delegates of Chinese peace societies yesterday urging him and other ministers in Peking to use their influence with the Peking government to persuade it to change its attitude on the demands of the South.

## PEKING IS OPTIMISTIC

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, March 6.—The belief is gaining ground in Peking that the deadlock in Shanghai will soon be removed. General Tuan appears to be the stumbling-block to an agreement which will facilitate a settlement of all outstanding questions and efforts are being made to induce him to overthrow the subordinate who have brought him into such disrepute.

## China Delegate In Paris Urges Domestic Peace

(French Wireles)  
Paris, March 5.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Receiving the representatives of the Inter-Allied press, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained the general position of the Chinese Republic and the need of internal peace to hasten national development with a view to collaboration in the universal progress.

Japan To Be Just To China

The Marquis Saloni, the chief of the Japanese Delegation at the Peace Conference, made the following statement to Le Petit Parisien: "Japan will practice towards China (Continued on Page 5)"

## ITALIAN RELATIONS WITH JUGO-SLAVS BECOME STRAINED

New State Reported As Claiming All Istria And Dalmatian Islands

## TROOPS MOBILISED?

Rome Responds By Closing Jugo-Slav Frontier Fixed By Armistice

## DISCUSSIONS SLOW

No Disputes Arise But Agreements On Many Points Are Not Reached

(French Wireles)  
Paris, March 5.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). During its last sitting the Commission charged with the study of the Belgian claims continued, under the presidency of M. Tardieu, the juridical study of the revision of the treaties of 1839 and reached a harmonious solution which will be submitted to the Committee of the Conference on Thursday.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 27.—The Jugo-Slavs have presented their claims to the Peace Conference. According to an Italian statement the Jugo-Slavs claim the whole of Istria with Trieste, Fiume and the Dalmatian Islands, except Pola.

Italian headquarters report that the Jugo-Slavs have ordered a general mobilization, which is stopping the transit of food supplies to southeastern Europe. Hence Italy has suspended the return of the Jugo-Slav prisoners taken from the Austrians.

## Frontier Is Closed

The Italian Delegation states that the Jugo-Slav authorities at Laibach on the 20th expelled the Italian Military Mission there and the Italian Government, which has never recognized Jugo-Slavia, has responded by closing the frontier fixed by the armistice. It also asserts that the Serbians attacked a train which was bringing home repatriated Italians at Laibach station and tore down and burned the Italian flag decorating the train.

The Jugo-Slav delegation denies the Italian reports of the mobilization of the Jugo-Slavs. It declared that the army, disbanded after the defeat of Austria, is now being organized on a restricted basis which involves the calling up of certain classes of the younger men, but this is in no way a general mobilization. It asserts that the Italians are continually landing troops on the coast of Dalmatia and entrenching at Fiume and elsewhere.

The Italian-Jugo-Slav situation is not regarded here as alarming, though it is likely to complicate the work of the Peace Conference, but if the latter is able to consider the rival claims shortly it is expected that a peaceful solution will be found.

## Make-up Of Jugo-Slav Army

(American Press Wireles)  
Paris, March 3.—The Jugo-Slav army concentrated at Laibach comprises the 12th Regiment of Austrian Uhlans and the 24th Regiment which was disorganized during the Italian October offensive but was reformed by the Serbs.

Among the twenty-four infantry regiments mobilized by the Jugo-Slavs are six regiments made up from former Austrian regiments disbanded since the armistice. These troops still wear Austrian uniforms and are provided with Austrian equipment. A further eight regiments were recruited from Slovene youths of the Infanterie Legion. Among the Jugo-Slav troops are Austrians who fought against the Germans during the St. Mihiel offensive and who afterwards were sent to reconstruct defenses and returned home to the Laibach region after the conclusion of the armistice. These Austrian units have retained their old officers.

Paris, March 3.—Following the decision of the Peace Commission regarding Schleswig, American marines are expected to form part of



the Inter-Allied occupation force along the strip between the Kiel Canal and Flensburg.

#### Manich Faces Starvation

Paris, March 5.—French economists are aroused over Germany's contemplated credit of five hundred million marks for the purchase of foodstuffs from the United States on the ground that it will make a serious demand on the existing surplus in America and force prices up. Apprehension is seriously felt regarding the available supply of American fat for Europe.

Mr. Oswald G. Villard has telegraphed to Mr. Hoover from Munich asserting that the population of that city will be starving by April 1 and that Bolshevism is spreading and urging the dispatch of food.

The Committee of Ten accomplished very little regarding the military terms of the preliminary peace treaty this afternoon and adjourned the discussion till Thursday. No unforeseen obstacles were encountered but the deliberation was merely sidetracked. It is understood that Germany is to be limited to a few hydroplanes for searching for mines.

Further co-ordination of the military, naval and aerial terms of the armistice will be resumed on the return of Mr. Lloyd George. This resumption to a later day does not indicate any serious differences of views, though it is thought that all members of the Council are not agreed on all points.

Commanders Are Agreed  
The opinions of the various commanders-in-chief are absolutely in accord, as are those of the naval leaders, but there is still a tendency on the part of certain members of the Council to withdraw from (one word missing) application of the measures the military men advise.

In addition to purely military terms, financial, economic and territorial conditions have to be considered. This largely explains what would otherwise seem to dilute Germany's defeat and if there exist on the Supreme War Council two parties, they may best be defined as that holding that military questions are supreme over all and that which sustains the supreme importance of the economic view of things. There remains to be discovered a golden mean, and there is no doubt (two words gone) Council so friendly as to make this certain. For instance it is known that Marshal Foch, who had insisted on extremely rigorous military measures, has now come round to the admission that other factors are almost equally important, and when the discussion is resumed on Thursday it is believed that quick attainment of a decision will be achieved.

#### To Amend League Covenant?

Whether the League of Nations covenant is to be amended is now the great question here. The opinion is circles where President Wilson's views are usually reflected is that the covenant will be adopted virtually as it stands unless neutrals have suggestions which it would be well to adopt. The opinion of neutrals will be discussed on Wednesday, when the plan may be adopted of calling these representatives together here at once for the purpose of getting their views. The feeling among some neutrals, particularly Sweden, is reported to be that the Allies have slighted them in not calling them before. They also criticize many features of the present plan.

It is emphasized by President Wilson's friends that the League plan is not perfect, but perfection was difficult to attain owing to the fact that so many national interests had to be considered. Those familiar with the negotiations here intimate that the President himself had a better plan in their opinion but that

### Financiers Named To Go To Europe



ABOVE: ALBERT STRAUSS, MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, AND THOMAS W. LAMONT, MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF J. P. MORGAN AND CO., WILL GO TO EUROPE SOON FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GLASS AT WASHINGTON RECENTLY. THE MEN WILL GO IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARMISTICE DISCUSSIONS AND OTHER FINANCIAL QUESTIONS ARISING AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE. THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. STRAUSS AND MR. LAMONT AS ADVISERS HAS BEEN APPROVED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Albert Strauss, member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Thomas W. Lamont, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co., will go to Europe soon for the Treasury Department, according to an announcement made by Secretary of the Treasury Glass at Washington recently. The men will go in an advisory capacity in connection with the armistice discussions and other financial questions arising at the Peace Conference. The appointment of Mr. Strauss and Mr. Lamont as advisers has been approved by President Wilson.

many a concession had to be made in order to secure agreement. It is insinuated in these circles that no point has been raised in the Senate discussion (?) in that it would be considered during the negotiations here, beginning with the discussion of the Monroe Doctrine.

#### Republican Objections Answered

Naturally these friends of the President insist that the Republican suggestions are largely born of ignorance of conditions encountered in trying to secure an international regulation of this sort. In other words they would have it appear that the covenant is absolutely the best that could be secured under the circumstances and that the Republicans should forego their objections because the discussions here had demonstrated that it was impossible to secure agreement on the changes they suggest.

Indication would seem to point to the Republican suggestions being completely ignored, and the Pres-

dent's plan is to be, so far as the Senate is concerned, to take it or leave it.

#### How Germans Will Get Treaty

Before the Germans sign the peace treaty, it is suggested that they may be called here as early as March 25 and be given the treaty, as they got the armistice, to take home and consult their Government, returning on a fixed date in April to sign the document, thus not giving them the opportunity for long argument before the Conference, which is regarded by the Allies as undesirable.

#### Lodge In Senate Attacks

##### League Of Nations Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, February 23.—In the Senate today the leader of the Republican party, Senator Lodge, voiced the opposition of the Republican Party to the League of Nations. He contended that the League contravened the Monroe doctrine, that it would involve America in all foreign disputes; that it would substitute internationalism for nationalism and would be of benefit principally to Europe.

### Naval Peace Terms To Be Similar For All Enemy Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times states that the naval terms of the preliminary peace are practically identical for Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria and provide for complete disarmament.

The Germans are called on to hand over the battleships O.D. and Heligoland (all 22,485 tons, completed 1911-12), Posen, Westfalen, Rheinland and Nassau (all 18,600 tons, completed 1909-10); the cruisers Pillau, Graudenz (4,870 tons), Regensburg (4,870 tons), Stralsund (4,520 tons), Strassburg (4,520 tons), Augsburg (4,281 tons), Kolburg (4,280 tons) and Stuttgart (3,420 tons), and ninety-two modern destroyers; the fortifications and harbors of Heligoland are to be destroyed at the Germans' own expense; the fate of the island itself is to be decided at the Peace Conference; all the fortifications defending access to the Baltic are to be razed to the ground and the Kiel Canal is to be open to the warships and merchantmen of all nations. Thirty-one German and forty Austro-Hungarian merchant cruisers and auxiliaries are to be created as merchantmen; the German cable system, comprising forty-eight cables, is to be returned to the previous owners and the wireless stations at Nauens, Hanover, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and Pola are to be restricted to commercial use. The Austrian fleet of thirteen battleships, twelve cruisers, seventy torpedo boats, thirty-three submarines and twelve Danube monitors, is to be handed over to the Allies.

The Turkish and Bulgarian warships are to be treated in a similar manner.

#### MR. FRAWLEY HERE

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley, of the Frawley Company, arrived in Shanghai last evening. He will be here until Saturday morning when he leaves for San Francisco on the Shinyo Maru.

### Anti-Opium Meeting Is Held In Nanking

Principal Officials Of Province Are Represented In Permanent Organisation Formed

China Press Correspondence  
Nanking, March 3.—An enthusiastic meeting in the interests of the anti-opium movement was held at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Forward Evangelistic Committee of the city. The Hon. Tien Chiang-chai, Speaker of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly, was the presiding officer, representatives of Governor General Li Shun and Civil Governor Chi Yao-ling, also of the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs were on the platform and made telling speeches. The main address was delivered by Mr. David Yui, National General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who made an effective presentation, based in part on his own observations during his travels throughout the country. Mrs. Mei Ren-yin the Traveling Secretary of the World's Christian Temperance Union, who was closing a week's series of meetings, was present and was called upon to give an address, she emphasized the need of putting liquor and cigarettes on the taboo list with opium. This met with an enthusiastic response from the audience which was made up mostly of students.

Before the meeting closed it was decided to effect a permanent organization. The following officers were elected: Patrons, Governor General Li Shun and Civil Governor Chi Yao-ling, President, the Hon. Tien Chiang-chai, Speaker of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly; Vice-president, Rev. A. J. Bowen, President, Nanking University, and General Wang Kwei-ling, Commissioner of Police; Chinese Secretary, Mr. Tan Wen-chien, Head of Second Department, Civil Governor's Yamen; English Secretary, Mr. Wm. R. Stewart, General Secretary of the local Y.M.C.A.; Treasurer, Rev. E. P. Gish, Executive, Mr. Koh Chih-chung, Foreign Advisor to Governor Li; Mr. Luh Tung-pao, of the Civil Governor's staff; Hon. Suen Shao-chuan, Magistrate of Kianglinghsien; Mr. Chou Shan-fen, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ruan Hai-tou, of the Magistrate's Yamen; Tsen Mei Chang-chien, and Pastor Hsia Kwan-sing, Pastor Chou Chia-yung, was later appointed Assistant Chinese Secretary. The Young Men's Christian Association on Hwa Pa Lou was chosen as the headquarters for the new organization.

### AFGHANISTAN TO STAY FRIENDLY TO BRITAIN

Assassination Of Amir Will Have No Effect On Its Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 27.—In the House of Lords today, replying to Lord Lamington, Earl Curzon stated that apparently while the Amir of Afghanistan was camping near Kabul his tent was entered early in the morning of the 20th and he was killed by shots and also stabbed. The body was taken to Kabul by members of the family. It was not known whether the assassination was due to religious or fanatical reasons or for reasons of political or domestic intrigue. After paying a high tribute to the loyalty displayed by the late Amir toward Great Britain, Earl Curzon added that apparently he had been succeeded by his brother Nasrullah Khan, who had immediately sent a letter to the Government of India couched in the most friendly and loyal terms, to which a suitable reply had been sent. There was no reason to suppose that there would be any interruption in the friendly relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan, whose independence we desired to maintain.

#### Obituary

Mr. C. J. Stocker  
The death of Mr. Charles John Stocker, formerly employed by Andersen, Meyer and Company, Ltd., as storekeeper, occurred yesterday at 269 Broadway. The funeral will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The body will be cremated.

### SHADE TREES FOR SALE

Large leaf, grows rapidly, original trees imported from U.S.A. Limited stock of three-year-old trees for sale at \$1 each. Now is the time to plant. Apply at Room 9, Raven Trust Building, 15 Nanking Road.

### Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

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In all parts of Settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

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### FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

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## Abraham Lincoln on PROPERTY and SAVING



Lincoln said:

"Property is the fruit of LABOR. That some men should be RICH, shows that others MAY BECOME rich, and hence is just encouragement to INDUSTRY and ENTERPRISE.

"Let not him who is HOUSELESS pull down the house of another—but, rather, LET HIM WORK DILIGENTLY and BUILD ONE FOR HIMSELF—thus by example, assuring that HIS OWN shall be safe from violence when built.

"Teach ECONOMY! That is one of the FIRST and HIGHEST virtues! If begins with SAVING MONEY."

Get the SAVINGS BANK habit! It is a healthful sign in a young man to see him ATTENTIVE TO HIS JOB, living WITHIN HIS MEANS—and from time to time LAYING AWAY a little at interest!

Begin right away! A DOLLAR will start you—and every dollar at interest is one dollar MORE toward INDEPENDENCE!

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News Brevities

Carlton Lacy, who is connected with educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is visiting in Shanghai, will address the American Song Service on Sunday at the Palace Hotel, at 5 o'clock.

Two Chinese men and a woman received sentences of 7, 6 and 3 years imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday for robbery and attempted murder of a woman on Alabaster Road on the night of January 28.

A Chinese formerly employed by Mr. G. Stockton, principal of the American School, was given three months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of various articles belonging to the school and students. The property was recovered from pawn.

The Masonic Club will hold an "at home" Saturday, March 15, at 8:45 p.m.

Owing to the influenza epidemic it has been decided to postpone the sale of work and entertainment which was to have been held by the Ministering Children's League at the Cercle Sportif Français on Saturday, March 15, to April 12.

The treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges with thanks the following gifts in lieu of flowers in memory of Mrs. Roy P. Roberts: Mr. and Mrs. Viloudaki, \$10; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Evans, \$5; Mr. F. L. Helaby, \$10; Mr. C. Cazier, \$5; Mr. and Mrs. Twigg, \$5; Mrs. Bishop, \$2; Mr. William Sauer, \$25; Mr. B. Atwood-Robinson, \$10; Mr. E. K. Howe, \$15.

Mr. J. J. Keegan, Treasurer, American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, makes grateful acknowledgment of a contribution of \$375 to the funds of the Shanghai Chapter, kindly forwarded to him by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, being the proceeds of a raffle arranged by Mrs. Th. de Kraywoszewski.

The case in which Poo Tse-ming, former Northern army official and later affiliated with the Southern cause, is being tried for armed robbery with eleven others was on hearing again yesterday in the Mixed Court. It is expected that the case will be concluded Saturday.

Four Chinese appeared before Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Wong yesterday charged with an armed robbery at 43 Anny Road on February 12, when \$1,790 in money, jewelry and clothing was stolen. The case was remanded for further investigation by detectives.

Marquis Casani, Italian Ambassador to Tokio, is expected to arrive in Shanghai today on the Kasuga Maru.

A No. 6 Route tramcar collided with and badly smashed a carriage in which a Russian gentleman was riding on the Woosung Road, just in front of the Methodist Publishing House, yesterday afternoon. The passenger was not injured.

M. Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, the Dutch Minister to China, has not yet, as it has been frequently reported, left Peking. He will leave the Capital on his way to Holland some time next week and will sail from Japan for Seattle on the Kasuga Maru on March 19. M. Beelaerts will be accompanied by his brother, M. Henri Beelaerts van Blokland, who for the past year has been an Attaché to the Dutch Legation. Mr. Quarles van Ufford will act as Charge d'Affaires of the Dutch Legation until the arrival of the new Minister, M. Oudendyck, who is expected early this month.

Judgment in favor of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., giving a permanent injunction against the Nanyang Medical Co. was handed

Yanks In France Give Burlesque Funeral To Crown Prince



A group of Yanks, members of the Three Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry, holding a burlesque peace parade and funeral for the Crown Prince at Damvilliers, France.

down by Assessor Grant Jones in the Mixed Court yesterday. The action had to do with the sale by the defendant firm of a toilet product called "Nanyang Snow" which was claimed to be a fraudulent imitation of "Hazel Snow," sold by the plaintiffs.

Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, returned to Shanghai yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Holcomb, after an absence of over six months, during which time he visited in America. Major and Mrs. Holcomb arrived on the Chikugo Maru from Japan.

The Shanghai branch of the Philippine National Bank opened for business yesterday at 1 The Bund. A reception in celebration of the bank's advent here will be held on Monday between the hours of 11:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

A loaded coal barge overturned in the Whangpoo at the mouth of Soochow Creek and just in front of the American Consulate-General yesterday afternoon and, according to Chinese witnesses, three men who were working the craft lost their lives. The River Police had no report on drownings at a late hour last night.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the management of the Olympic Theater is forced to announce a postponement of the first screening of "Tarzan of the Apes," billed for tonight. The film will be shown tomorrow night. For tonight the Olympic program will be headed by Marguerite Clarke in "The Prince and the Pauper."

Three armed men entered a dwelling house at 9 Bung Tung Loong, an alleyway off Peking Road, held up the residents and stole money, clothing and jewelry totaling \$1,000 early last evening.

The entire cast of "The Gondoliers," in costume, will attend the fancy dress ball and supper at the Astor House Saturday night as guests of the management after the performance at the Lyceum. The ball and supper will follow a cabaret dinner. Misses Aileen and Doris Woods will entertain during the evening and members of the cast of "The Gondoliers" will be heard in numbers.

Enemy Subjects Sail For Home Wednesday

(Continued from Page 1)

announced yesterday. The Bureau gave out a partial list of those who applied for exemption and were rejected. It includes 131 names which are given below:

These Will Be Rejected:

H. C. Augustesen, 14 Yates Road; Miss M. Herzberg, 6 Klunkang Road; Mr. H. Bierworth, 12 Tongshan Road; Mr. Richard Neumann, 12 Astor Road; Mr. K. Bickel, Mr. J. Budy, 111 Avenue Road; Mr. J. Brandt, 19 Nanjing Road; Mr. G. Daniels, 28 The Bund; Mr. L. M. J. Dohse, 42 Muirhead Road; Mr. F. Druen, 3 Wayside Terrace; Mr. E. Ellemann, 44 Broadway Terrace; Mr. C. H. Elliz, 21 Sinza Terrace; Mr. F. Ferring, Teinshu; Mr. J. H. Grotmann, 10 Klunkang Road; Mr. M. Groninger, 29 Dent Road; Mr. W. Heldorn, 60a Tifeng Road; Mr. F. P. Hubbe, 71 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. E. Johannsen, 66 Ward Road; Mr. J. H. Jurgens, 326 Halting Road; Mrs. B. Kerloff, 30 Kinnear Road; Mr. P. Kischner, 43 Carter Road; Mr. P. H. Klermanck, 9 Jessfield Road; Mr. P. Komor, 428 Avenue Road; Mr. N. Kremia, Camp Lungwa; Mr. F. Lessing, Teinshu; Mr. W. Lohros, 48 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. E. Otto, 72 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. Carl Peters, J. I. 383 Chaofoong Road; Mr. M. Ratke, 25 Carter Road; Mr. Ph. Renger, 40 Gordon Road; Mr. R. W. Rink, 6 Dent Road; Mr. H. C. W. Schroder, 1323 Broadway East; Mr. W. Semmitsinke, 1889 East Hanburg Road; Mr. E. Siebert, 5 Yates Road; Mr. A. G. Simpson, steamer Hsinming; Mr. G. Sinnecker, 33 North Honan Road; Mr. A. Spoorar, 35 Kwanning Road; Mr. O. Struckmeyer, 5 Yates Road; Miss T. Trittel, Paulin Hospital; Mr. G. Wiegner, Chang Wah Road; Mr. D. W. Wragge, 135a Bubbling Well Road; Mr. F. A. Westmann, 8 Jessfield Road; Mr. M. Basse, Nantao Camp; Mr. C. Baedeker, 52 Sinza Road; Mr. M. E. Bengen, 58 Seymour Road; Mr. B. Block, 71 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. J. Brydon, Fuh Tan University; Mr. W. F. H. Berends, 17 Hsueh Hsing Road; Mr. G. Bouslen, 1 Jessfield Road; Mr. J. H. Borkhoff, 17 Muirhead Road; Mr. F. Baude, 2 Paoshan Road; Mr. L. Biefeld, Teintain; Mr. W. Bernhardt, 884 East Hanburg Road; Mr. E. M. Berthel, 534 Foochow Road; Dr. Crusen, Tsingtau Refugee Commission; Mr. M. S. Chese, 28 Carter Road; and Mr. Delkoff, Tsingtau Refugee Commission.

Mrs. L. Engetter, 15 Wayside Road; Mr. L. Engetter, 15 Wayside Road; Mr. H. Fittkau, Klunkang; Mr. E. S. Fisher and Mr. O. T. Fischer, Shun Tai and Company, Teintain; Mr. B. H. Fuhlers, 27 Tongchang Road; Mr. H. Fokker, Teinshu; Mr. W. Lohros, 48 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. E. Otto, 72 Chapoo Road; Mr. Carl Hoffmann, 16 Klunkang Road; Mr. W. Hushers.

72 Bubbling Well Road; Messrs. Hens and Henke of the Tsingtau Refugee Commission; Mr. J. Hamoff, Mrs. Heinrichs and Mrs. E. Heinrichs, all living at 17 Weihsai Road; Mr. H. W. Holland, 66 Broadway Terrace; Mr. G. H. Holzberg, 9 Morrison Road; Mr. E. Herzfeld, 6 Klunkang Road; Mr. L. Herko, 17B Hung Hsing Fang; Mr. C. Heilmann, 10B Hung Hsing Fang; Mr. J. W. Hermanns, 31 Weihsai Road; Mr. St. John, Tangshan, Klunkang; Mr. A. Lucasen, 7 Hung Hsing Fang; Mr. L. Lenz, Han Yeh Ping Coal Company; Mr. C. Mosberg, 350 N. Weihsai Road; Mr. O. H. Maas, 306 Paoshan Road; Mr. O. Overbeck and five comrades, North Szechuen Road; Mr. F. W. K. Otto, West End, Peitaiho; Mr. F. von Probst and family, 13 Astor Road; Mr. Philippovitch, Nantao; Mrs. J. M. Pasche, 30 North Honan Road; Mrs. Peters, 5 Carter Road; Mr. Fesal, Tsingtau Refugee Commission; Mr. F. Pawelka, 550 Medhurst Road; Mr. P. H. Pratsch, Mr. M. J. Petersen, 120 Szechuen Road; Mr. B. Rosenbaum, Charlowitz and Company, Shanghai; Mr. E. Roempp, 255 Haining Road; Mr. W. Rudubet, 3 Young Allen Terrace; Mr. E. Segel, 39 Nanjing Road; Mr. H. Schubart, 29 Klunkang Road; Mrs. F. Schellhous, 123 Avenue Road; Mr. and Mrs. M. Steger, 117 Avenue Road; Mr. F. Segebarth, 48 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. Solf, Tsingtau Refugee Commission; Mr. Schlager, 25 North Honan Road; Mr. T. Schneiden, Klunkang Road; Mr. W. Streib, 2 Young Allen Terrace; Mr. C. E. A. Sachan, C3 Hung Hsing Fang; Mrs. T. Seitz, 4 Hung Hsing Fang; Mr. O. R. E. Schultze, 16 Markham Park; Mr. Schumser, 13 Nanking Road; Miss A. Schumser, 13 Nanking Road; Mr. P. Stahlmann, 3 Dent Lane; Mr. H. Startz, C4 Hung Hsing Fang; Mr. P. A. Sixt, Peitaiho; Mr. H. Schroder, 3 Dent Lane; Mr. T. G. Unterberger, 45 Baikal Road; Mr. E. Uhlir, 71 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. E. Williams; Mr. E. Wicke, 48 Bubbling Well Road; Mr. Wilckener, Tsingtau Refugee Commission; Mr. Wolf, 103 Chapoo Road; and Mr. Will, Tsingtau Refugee Commission.

\*Some 150 requests have not yet been acted upon by the Bureau.

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## GERMAN ARMY NOW NUMBERS 1,250,000

Its Morale In A Crisis Is Big  
Question, Despite Efforts  
Made By Hindenburg

### MANY OFFICERS RETAINED

Re-Enlistment Of Demobilised  
Men To Protect The Fatherland  
Also Factor

By Edwin L. James  
(New York Times)

Coblenz, January 15.—It is not to be supposed that the German army has completely disintegrated or that it has ceased to be a potential military machine. Of course, it today is nothing like it was on Nov. 11, but it perhaps is equal in size to what the German army was the first of July, 1914. There were about 2,500,000 men in the German army when hostilities ceased; there are more than 1,000,000 men in the German army today. Its morale in a crisis is a big question.

But it must be borne in mind that Hindenburg has kept up a large part of the officers' corps, and officers, and the skeletons of many regiments and divisions of which most of the privates have been demobilized. Hindenburg plans to turn over his command of the army to the Government on Feb. 1, and it is his intention to deliver then an appreciable army for whatever use the Government may seek to put it to.

### Many Germans Deserter

An expert has given me the following statement as to the best information on the morale of the German army:

"In addition to the men regularly demobilized, large numbers have deserted. Considerable numbers of soldiers actually with their regiments in their depots are doing little more than collecting pay. In general such soldiers as remain with the colors appear to have little disposition to obey military orders which involve personal danger to themselves. Of the few exceptions at present appear to be some units employed in enforcing order in Berlin.

"The morale of the volunteer forces is yet to be tried. Officers who have not been regularly demobilized appear to be largely remaining at their post, marking time in anticipation of any turn of events which may restore the normal military procedure. There are many evidences of their attempts to restore regimental life on the same lines as existed in the depots prior to the war, but their efforts do not appear to extend to the enforcement of objectionable orders.

"So long as the present lack of unity of purpose and control continues the German army is of negligible value for any military operations. Nevertheless, if any turn of events should happen to bring about any common inspiration among the German people, there still exists a skeletonized German organization which in such an event might quickly become an effective army."

### Enlistment Of Volunteers

In consideration of the German army, special attention should be paid to the nationwide enlistment of volunteers now going on, under which many men demobilized are again joining the army in response to the call for troops to protect Germany on the east and maintain order within the boundaries of the nation.

For the most part the German divisions have gone to their home districts—that is, the regions where they were partitioned before the war. This is not true of some forces on the eastern border, which are being held in readiness to fight against the threatened invasion of the Fatherland by the Poles or by the Bolsheviks.

It has been proved not true that German soldiers except two classes have been discharged. The classes of '96, '97, '98, and '99 have not been discharged officially. Members of classes of '96 and '97 living in occupied Germany have been discharged, and the discharge of all members of these classes had been promised for February, but has not yet taken place.

The size of a class in Germany averages 500,000, but of course there have been heavy tolls among these classes, and the estimate of the number of men now in the German army is placed at 1,250,000.

How great have been the inroads of Bolshevism preaching in their ranks no one yet, not even their commissioned officers, knows accurately. The officers remain generally faithful to their commanders. It is in his officers' corps that Hindenburg places great reliance as a force to restore order in Germany should the old commander be called upon to undertake that task.

### Demobilization Of Staffs

While we have fairly accurate data as to the demobilization of privates, the extent of the demobilization of staffs of divisions and regiments is not so easy to get. In general, it is believed that the Germans will discharge all regiments and divisions which were not part of the German army before the war, except certain new divisions formed of old regiments. It seems that at least fifty divisions' skeletons are now functioning and being built up from men from other divisions. The completion of this work would give a standing army of approximately 1,000,000 men.

Great importance is attached to the public volunteer recruiting now going on, and unemployment among the demobilized soldiers seems to be aiding this work. Recruiting posters call for lovers of their country to shield it against invasion from the East and against the Bolshevik poison from within.

A number of German divisions on the Russian-Balkan line have not been at all demobilized, and units whose home districts are in the region next to the Poles appear to be preparing for operations without much change in their personnel. In addition, units whose home districts are in and about Berlin are there and recently other units, although not any large number, have been moved into the vicinity of the capital. Units belonging in occupied territory are distributed in occupied districts.

A careful review of the situation in a belt of 150 kilometers from the Rhine eastward shows that there are in that territory only units which were there before the war or which occupation has moved there. This means that no precautions have been taken by the Germans looking toward a resumption of hostilities with the Allies.

While on the eastern front the

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## Shensi Resistant Upholds Contention Of The South

Eye-Witness Tells Of Attacks And Violations Of  
Armistice By Northern Troops

China Press Correspondent  
Sianfu, Shensi, February 28.—We in Shensi are greatly interested in the "China Peace Commission" and its attitude toward the Shensi situation. In the opening speech, recorded in your paper of February 21, mention is made of Sanyuan having been taken by the governor. The paper following states "He (Chu Chi-chien) said that he would be responsible for any military movements by northern troops made after February 12."

Either the Northern delegates are greatly deceived or are willing to assume grave responsibilities in a reckless manner. Wounded soldiers are arriving in Sian daily. Fighting is going on, commission or no commission, armistice or no armistice. The Northern party evidently accomplished here by guile what they could not accomplish with their equipment and soldiers under their present leadership. The armistice bluff put the revolutionary party off guard, their fellow-soldiers from provinces abroad withdrew, the Fengtien troops came to the province well equipped for battle and after being here a short time during which reports were circulated saying that they would not fight they got right into the battle ground with their superior fighting equipment. Real fighting has taken place, wounded and killed are plentiful. Thus the armistice bluff has allowed the military party to tackle the units of the revolutionary party piecemeal, and they have made some progress.

They have pressed the tufel ed it under foot, then they turned to our men and requested them not to cross the river for if they did they would not be allowed to come back for they intended to attack Ginyang that night. The ferry was also beached on the revolutionary side of the river for already fighting had taken place. They returned a short distance and put up for the night. All night long there was heavy firing with both rifles and larger pieces. For some time cannon were fired every minute. We had heard for several days that troops had crossed the Wei River intending to attack Sanyuan. The only explanation given here for the action is that the military party of China have advised the military governor to disregard all presidential armistice, talk and treat the Shensi uprising as purely tufel, for should they recognize the revolution in Shensi it would immediately become evident that Shensi would cast a revolutionary vote at the Shanghai parley for all know that

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the governor is only ruler over Shensi and a few hien cities on the road east, while the revolutionary hold almost all of the province.

The following is quoted from a letter addressed to your correspondent by the man in charge of the Waigaoobu of the revolutionary party at Sanyuan:

"By the persuasion of your ambassadors and those of other powers, there is a negotiation between the North and the South parties in our country. The article of the first importance is this: Before the negotiation takes place, both sides must stop war. It is agreed by both sides. It has been obeyed by all the generals in China. There is no war in other provinces. At present only Chen Shu-fan takes hostility against us. With all his forces, he has attacked us from every side. The bloody war has been taking place in the following places: Chingyao, Shing-shichen, Seochiao, Kuan-shachien, Tseuchangpu, Chiaoou, Hungnaitan, etc.

"Chen Shu-fan is unreasonable in attacking us at present because the article to stop war has been recognized by the Peking Government and the military government in Canton. We are one department of the armies of the military government. He should not attack us in pretending to exterminate tufel.

"I fear that when Chen Shu-fan's unreasonable doing is known to the Shing Kuo Chun in other provinces, perhaps they will fight against the militarism of the Peking government. Then negotiation will be broken and there will be no peace in China. It is not only harmful to our own country, but also a course to the peace of the whole world."

The places mentioned by Mr. Wang, of Sanyuan, are east of Sanyuan. Fan Lau-er and Goh Glen are west of Sian and Sanyuan. Thus the fighting is both sides of us and that would appear to be a direct strike at Sanyuan as also the Ginyang incident. The letter from Sanyuan is dated February 21.

That there are many tufel in Shensi no one denies. If those holding military positions were to write their names on a slip and from all sides they were dropped into a jar and lots were drawn in all probability eighty of the hundred drawn would with a little back history reveal tufel connections in one of the three provinces represented here, namely, Shensi, Honan and Fengtien. Yu Yu-jen and Hu Lih-sung would be given a clean sheet, according to reports. The Chinese proverb says "It takes a rat to catch a rat" so they are after the rats here.

When Djohdji was taken out of victuals by Fan Lau-er he men left the place to the tender mercies of the government troops. They were not driven out. Inasmuch as no prisoners are taken a road of escape is always left open in these parts in

order that the attacking party will not have to meet in a death struggle. When the Civil Governor entered the city with his men, the C. I. M. chapel, the Catholic Mission and the Red Cross were treated in like manner as the rest. The victorious, if such a thing may be termed a victory, looted the places of what was left. The inhabitants were merely the victims of circumstances, but the soldiers were held up there for two months and all the pay they got is loot. Let others answer the question: "Who are the tufel?" One of the brave soldiers came to the door of the C. I. M. compound where a foreign missionary lady was standing to see the triumphal entry. He said "Here is a place" and the lady remarked that it was a chapel. He took his pistol and hit her with the butt end saying "What do we care for Gospel Halls?"

Many foreigners feel alarmed over the situation for they feel that when the South really hears the truth regarding this province peace parleys will cease and armies will be sent to meet the military party in Shensi and here some of the questions will be settled.

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## ARCHANGEL FRONT VAST SWAMP FOREST

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PEOPLE IGNORANT, SUPINE

Our Troops, With Other Allies, Hold Outposts Hundreds Of Miles From Base

(The Chicago Tribune)

Archangel, January 2. (via Paris, January 14).—While the rest of the world is rejoicing at the advent of peace, the soldiers here in frozen Russia are fighting to hold the ground gained on the last day of the old year, at a point 200 miles from this city. The boys lost and gained a log hut village. Tonight they are holding it against odds.

It is difficult to convey a picture of the fighting. In all directions stretch the forests. In summer time they are impossible to travelers, who sink in the swampy areas, and during the winter months the treacherous going. Cutting the forests like the fingers of an outstretched hand run rivers of great depth. Along these water routes tiny native settlements are built, and one finds isolated outposts. Some outposts reach 250 miles from Archangel, giving a front that stretches like an opened fan for 400 miles. These fortified outposts villages often are fifty miles apart, and between lie impassable forests.

Along the rivers run roads in summer and mud wallows in winter, with snow trails connecting the villages. Now and then a white church with five blue towers breaks the monotonous vista. Always there is a heavy, gloomy loneliness, and on winter days the only sound of joy is the bells on the ponies. Because of the desperate fight for existence through centuries of ignorance and oppression, coupled with their temperamental nature, the people have forgotten how to smile. Like primitive people, they are hospitable. The great forests are owned by the State, but there are cleared patches of poor land owned by communists and parcelled to the peasants. Every ten years there is a new subdivision, so that no family can enjoy continuously better land. Hardly vegetables, marsh hay, and flax are grown, and these only after the ground has been smothered with fertilizer.

The muliks make up 85 percent of the 180,000,000 Russians. There is great potential power in this sleepy boy land. Many are impressed by tales of the Bolshevik atrocities, but they registered no real complaints of Bolshevik rule before the Allies came, through fear of terrorist methods and reprisals. Today they are friendly with the Allies because they have no objection to outsiders coming into the country, but principally because the Allied food commission sells flour and other food monthly.

"I don't like white flour," the post driver whinnily told us. "For almost fifty years I have eaten black bread, and why can't I get it now?"

All the same, the wall gives a true insight into the peasant's character. Nothing matters as long as they get black bread, cigarettes, and tea enough to get along with. There is no real patriotism or national consciousness. They can't read or write, and most of them don't know the world is round.

Into this difficult state of affairs our troops have been thrown. On September 4 three troopships sailed into this port. The Allies had been here just a month, and conditions were not satisfactory. The Allied command sent the troops far down the rivers and railroads. In the city itself there was some bad feeling. Handling things in military fashion had been different from the local government, but the foreign military commands having power dominated the civil affairs.

Upon arrival one of our battalions

## Stevens Heads Trans-Siberian Railroad



John F. Stevens, head of the American Railway Commission to Russia, is to be chief administrator of the Trans-Siberian Railway, with the Russian General Horvath co-director, according to a despatch from Vladivostok. Through the agreement for Allied control of the railway, the Americans are given control of the line from Porgranchana to Omsk, a distance of 3,000 miles. The administrative positions of the line are to be filled by Russians and Americans in equal numbers.

of infant 7 was sent down a railroad and another was loaded on barges and hauled up the Dvina. Influenza had broken out on shipboard, and a number of deaths had occurred the day of disembarking the hundred cases with inadequate hospital arrangements, and this had its effect on the morale of the troops at the start. The morning after disembarking the battalion remaining at Archangel held a parade to impress the population.

It was understood the American troops would only assist in protecting supplies at Archangel, but placing far forces under the orders of the Allied command resulted in our troops being despatched to front line positions 200 miles from the bases they were protecting. Extra Allied officers were sent to train and officer regiments of Russian volunteers who were expected to fly to the Allied flag. But there was no patriotic rush. However, there was fighting on land and the Allies felt they were hitting the Germans by fighting the Bolsheviks. Bolshevik shells and machine-gun bullets killed some, more died from the influenza, but the soldiers had the feeling that they were helping their pals who were fighting and dying in France.

On November 11 came the news that the war was over. On its heels flashed the word that revolution had broken out in Germany and

the Prussian war party, that was feared, was completely crushed. The war was over and peace was here for all, they shouted. "No longer was there a German military menace in Russia, and America officially announced that she would not interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. Soon the soldiers would be walking up the gangplanks of homeward bound transports.

But instead of these orders came statements showing that it was wrong to leave Russia now. If the Allies withdrew, these read, all Russians living in the territory occupied by the Allies would be murdered, and a general reign of terror would follow. Many Russians in Archangel believed this themselves, but their interest seemed limited to the conversational side of the fighting. They were not enlisting, and spent more time worrying about the food distribution than in organizing a defense or offense. One newly raised Russian outfit refused to go to the front and fight, but the trouble was of short duration. Another Russian unit had two desertions.

All the time the Allies up on the firing line were wallowing in the rough, swampy forest or waist deep in snow, giving their lives, merely 1,000 Russians were in line.

## Want To Resume Peace Meeting Here

(Continued from Page 1)

a policy of justice and good neighborliness. Japan is ready at any time to come to an understanding with China concerning the way of reciprocal concessions, and perhaps more, with the object of assuring mutual trust and co-operation between the two peoples.

## Fake Rumors In Paris

(Reuters' Pacific Service)

Peking, March 6.—Telegrams from Paris state that a certain Minister in Peking has telegraphed his country's delegates in Paris saying that the British and American Ministers in Peking advised the Chinese Government to settle the questions concerning Shantung in the Far East instead of bringing them up before the Peace Conference.

Needless to say, the British and American Ministers never tendered advice of that nature.

## COSSACK MEETING CALLED

(Reuters' Pacific Service)

Harbin, March 5.—The Russian Telegraph Agency at Omsk states that a general meeting of the Semirechensk Cossacks has been summoned at Sergipol with the object of discussing questions connected with the needs of the local Cossack communities.

It is reported from Omsk that in view of the repeated attempts of the Bolsheviks to attack and damage the railway line and buildings, these are being closely guarded.

Bands of Bolsheviks in the region of the Suchansk Mines have been dispersed by detachments of Russian and Japanese troops. Some fled towards the Korean frontier and others in the direction of Havarovsk.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY BALL TO BE HELD ON APRIL 23

Society Plans Celebration At Annual General Meeting Held Yesterday Evening

The Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George will hold a celebration ball on the night of April 23, St. George's Day, it was decided at the annual general meeting of the Society last evening when accounts for the year were passed, officers elected for 1919 and general business transacted.

Dr. Robert S. Ivy was re-elected president and Mr. C. W. Wrighton, vice-president. The Committee chosen includes: Messrs. W. N. C. Allen, A. W. Brankston, E. H. Gilson, E. F. Goodale, C. G. Humphrys, G. A. Johnson, W. S. Kennett, P. H. Pye, C. E. Sparke, R. E. Stewardson and G. R. Wingrove.

The Society will give ten scholarships, each of \$100, to children of English parents. The scholarships will not be awarded by competition but will go to those recommended by the headmasters of schools attended by deserving candidates.

In his announcement of the project, Dean Walker stated that stress would be laid on adding children of English parents to complete a secondary course rather than giving the scholarships for advanced courses.

Mr. Henry Lester agreed to contribute \$100 annually for three years to the scholarship fund. Dean Walker announced that other members were privileged to follow Mr. Lester's example.

In his address to the members, Dr. Ivy contrasted the conditions under which the Society met a year ago and those now. He impressed upon the members the need of never forgetting the untold crime and misery caused by the war and the enormous sacrifice necessary to triumph over militarism. He spoke of the efforts made by the Society to hasten the repatriation of enemy subjects.

Dr. Ivy read the names added to the roll of honor since the last meeting while the members stood. The names follow: Messrs. S. G. Berry, W. N. Lowe, S. R. Sebastian, C. H. L. Symons, E. C. Symons, H. H. Taylor and H. Wiseman. He stated that the Committee wished the Society's roll of honor perpetuated by publication in the annual reports.

## TRAINING SCHOOL HITS FIRST PLACE IN LEAGUE

Defeats Y.M.C.A. Blues In Exciting Struggle For Top In Basketball Race

STANDING OF THE TEAMS		
Team	won	lost
Training School	3	2
Y.M.C.A. Blues	3	3
Rowing Club	6	3
American School	2	5
Y.M.C.A. Reds	1	7
U.S. Navy	1	8

The two leaders in the basketball league met last night in a battle royal at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium and when it was over the Training School five had wrested first place from the Y.M.C.A. Blues. At the end of time the two teams were tied, 40-40. An extra five minutes was played and the Training School boys won out by 46 to 41. The score follows:

Blues 41	Training School 46
Glaucque	H. Hsu
Hening	rt Tung
Siler	c Hoh
Bradley	lg Wang
Kay	rg Koo
Nichols	

(Goals from floor: Glaucque, 10; Hsu, 4; Tung, 1; Hening, 6; Tung, 9; Hoh, 6; Nichols, 3, and Koo 1. Goals from fouls: Glaucque, 1; Tung, 4; Nichols, 2. Time—two 20-minute periods. Referee—McCloy. Timer—Starrett. Scorer—Roberts.

## INFANTILE INDIGESTION

In babies and very young children indigestion is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over feeding. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, peevishness, wind, vomiting, furred tongue, bad breath, hiccough and restless nights. The best treatment is Baby's Own Tablets, which clear away the offending matter and sweeten the stomach. With proper attention to the diet they effect a prompt cure.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the most valuable medicine you can have in the nursery. They are guaranteed free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and worms. They promote a healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the vial by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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### WEATHER

Very cloudy weather with northerly  
breezes along the coast.

### DEATH

STOCKER: On March 6, at 769  
Broadway, Shanghai, Charles John  
Stocker, stockbroker to Messrs.  
Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.,  
aged 42 years. The funeral (crema-  
tion) will take place at the Bub-  
bling Well Cemetery today, March  
7, at 5:30 p.m. All friends are  
invited to attend.

21519

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 7, 1919

### New Proofs That A League Of Nations Is Necessary

PRESIDENT Wilson is at the pre-  
sent moment fighting the  
greatest battle any man has singled  
out to fight in the history of the  
world. The fight he is making is of  
a dual character. While on the one  
hand he confronts the French veto  
on the lifting of the blockade against  
Germany, he faces in another direc-  
tion the task of piloting through the  
American Congress the Charter of  
the League of Nations. Thus he is  
battling for human freedom in two  
hemispheres after having battled  
against German tyranny for nearly  
two years. His task is not yet done.  
In the American Senate the leader  
of the Republican Party, Senator  
Lodge, voiced the opposition of the  
Republican Party to the League of  
Nations. He takes the narrow view  
that the League contravenes the  
Monroe Doctrine: that it would  
involve America in all foreign dis-  
putes: that it would substitute in-  
ternationalism for nationalism and  
would be of benefit principally to  
Europe.

This is a pretty strained view of  
the League of Nations. Apart from  
the official assurance that the Monroe  
Doctrine would be guaranteed by all  
the members of the League, a survey  
of world conditions today at once  
makes it abundantly clear that the  
formation of the League of Nations  
has become an imperative necessity.  
President Wilson does not exaggerate  
when he avers, with his accustomed  
force and clearness, that, unless the  
United States enters the League, the  
League will fail and chaos result in  
Europe. And chaos cannot exist in  
Europe without seriously affecting  
America. Conversely, any instru-  
ment designed to benefit Europe  
cannot but help benefiting America  
and the world as a whole. No one  
can be so blind as to fail to see that  
every outbreak of trouble in Europe  
will produce its reaction on the  
United States.

The cables received from day to  
day make it increasingly obvious  
that the League of Nations is a vital  
world necessity. Europe is certain  
to drift into a state of permanent  
chaos unless a League of Nations is  
established or there is a prospect of  
one being set up. A sharp struggle  
of ambitions is going on at the pre-  
sent moment between the Italians  
and the Jugo-Slavs; actual warfare  
marks the relations of the Czechs,  
Slovaks and the Austrians; a similar  
struggle is in progress between the  
Poles and the Germans; even at the  
Peace Conference itself there is  
division of opinion over pressing  
questions the postponement of whose  
solution constitutes a distinct  
danger to Europe and the world.  
Can anything, but a League of  
Nations deal effectively with the  
varying ambitions of these states  
and peoples?

M. Stephane Lausanne, chief editor  
of Le Matin, in the February number

of The World's Work, describes with  
philosophic depth the conflicting  
sentiments and the curious con-  
tradictions of attitude of French-  
men with reference to the League  
of Nations. France welcomes the  
League and fears it at the same time  
as something essentially idealistic  
and incompatible with practical re-  
alities, chief among which is the ever  
present fear of an unpunished Ger-  
many. But is French skepticism  
justified?

The whole world now realizes that  
there ought to be tribunals to ap-  
pease the differences of people as  
well as those of individuals. We  
cannot afford to allow things to  
drift gradually back into the old  
system of alliances and ententes. We  
stand in the presence of the greatest  
opportunity that history has ever  
afforded to bring about some sort of  
world organization. A hundred  
years ago, after the overthrow of  
Napoleon, we had the nearest ap-  
proach to a federation of the world  
that we have ever had. That federa-  
tion, which controlled the destinies  
of Europe from 1813 to 1822, went  
to pieces because all of its members,  
with the exception of England, had  
autocratic governments and were  
bent on making the world safe for  
autocracy. Today the situation is  
very different. The Powers which  
have defeated Germany have con-  
stitutional or representative govern-  
ments and, with the exception of  
Japan, enjoy a fair measure of  
democracy. The business of the  
Peace Conference is not to make the  
world safe for autocracy but for  
democracy.

It is in this confident conviction  
that we repose faith in the ability  
of President Wilson to overcome  
every obstacle placed across his path,  
including those put up by Senator  
Lodge. The American people, who  
abandoned their traditional policy  
of a hundred years and entered the  
fray on the side of justice and  
humanity, are not likely to pay much  
heed to imaginary dangers to the  
Monroe Doctrine discerned in the  
formation of the League of Nations.  
The latter will not be inconsistent  
with or impair the Monroe Doctrine.  
The Monroe Doctrine was in its  
origin nothing more than the asser-  
tion, with special reference to the  
American continents, of the right of  
independent states to pursue their  
own careers without fear or threat  
of intervention, domination, or sub-  
jugation by other states. President  
Monroe announced to the world that  
this principle would be upheld by  
the United States in the American  
hemisphere. It will be seen at once  
that this is the principle for which  
the Allies have been fighting in this  
war, and when the President called  
upon Congress to declare war on  
Germany he said that the American  
people would fight "for the rights  
and liberties of small nations, for a  
universal dominion of right by such  
a concert of free peoples as shall  
bring peace and safety to all nations  
and make the world itself at last free."

If the Monroe Doctrine is a sound  
principle and has been vindicated by  
the experience of a hundred years in  
the American hemisphere, why  
not extend it to the rest of the world?  
That task is a little too large for  
the United States alone to under-  
take, so it is proposed to organize a  
League of Nations for the purpose  
of securing to weaker states the  
right of self-determination and self-  
development. The League of Nations  
is not designed to promote dynastic  
aims and ambitions by the forma-  
tion of entangling alliances. Neither  
Washington nor Jefferson, the origi-  
nators of the American policy of  
political isolation, intended or ex-  
pected that the United States should  
refrain permanently from the ex-  
ercise of its due influence in matters  
which properly concern the peace  
and welfare of the community of  
Nations. Washington said expressly  
that his object in advising his coun-  
try to keep out of European politics  
was to gain time "to settle and  
mature its yet recent institutions,"  
and Jefferson, notwithstanding his  
own warnings, twice advocated in  
certain contingencies an alliance  
with England. It is quite clear,  
therefore, that both these level-  
headed statesmen intended it as the  
last thing that the United States  
should have such a colorless political  
order as aloofness from world politics  
under all circumstances.

If the United States can establish  
the Monroe principle as a world  
principle, it will strengthen and  
not weaken the Allied principle.  
America, as a result of this war,  
has been drawn into the full current  
of world politics. Whatever inter-  
national adjustments take place in  
the future, the United States will  
be a party to them. There can be  
no question about the role America  
is destined to assume in the affairs  
of men and nations.

## Lower California

Access To The Gulf Of California Versus The Acquisition Of  
The Peninsula

By Charles Haskins Townsend  
(Formerly in Charge of Fishery  
Investigations in the Gulf of  
California)

The frequently recurring proposition  
that the United States acquire the  
Peninsula of Lower California seems  
to be a dangerous one, in that it would  
necessarily extend our territory on  
the Pacific coast further to the south-  
ward than it now extends on the Gulf  
of Mexico. A line drawn across the  
Gulf of Mexico from the end of the  
peninsula to the mouth of the Rio  
Grande would divide into nearly equal  
parts the territory north of the  
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The position of Northern Mexico  
thus deeply inclosed by United States  
territory would not be conducive to  
feelings of security in either country  
with respect to the permanency of the  
international boundary. If, instead of  
acquiring Lower California, the United  
States could acquire the narrow arm  
of Sonora, extending northward  
between Arizona and the Gulf of Cali-  
fornia, we would have something more  
valuable than the arid peninsula—a  
seaport from which to exploit the  
fisheries of the gulf. Had access to  
salt water at this point been secured  
sixty years ago, when our south-  
western boundaries were being estab-  
lished, the Gulf of California would  
today be an open route between the  
United States and the west coast of  
tropical America, while its important  
fishery resources would have been de-  
veloped, to the great benefit of that  
almost fishless section of our country  
represented by Arizona and the ad-  
jacent Southwestern States.

This part of Sonora, about 100 miles  
long by 50 miles wide and extending to  
the Colorado River would include more  
parked and uninhabitable desert than  
we could really make use of but it  
would afford sufficient choice of  
territory in the matter of railway  
access to salt water.

The limited extension of United  
States territory necessary to the  
establishment of a seaport at the head  
of the Gulf of California should lead  
to commercial developments that  
would be desirable from every point  
of view. The opening of this almost  
closed sea, should be of advantage to  
Mexico as well as to the United  
States, and could be inaugurated by  
a very slight shifting of the inter-  
national boundary line in a region still  
practically unpopulated.

Lower California is essentially a  
desert region, of little value to the  
United States except perhaps strate-  
gically. In most parts of this great  
peninsula rain does not fall oftener  
than once in two or three years; in-  
deed, we were informed at Magdalena  
Bay that not a drop of rain had fallen  
in four years. The permanent streams  
of Lower California may be counted  
on one's fingers, and only half of these  
extend to the coast. Agriculture is  
therefore limited to small oases  
created by irrigation, and these so rare  
as to be notable. The raising of stock  
is little more than sufficient for the  
supplying of local needs.

The mineral resources of this water-  
less land have in general resisted at-  
tempts at development, water being  
necessary for mining as well as for  
agriculture, but there are a few mines  
of importance near the gulf coast.

The inhabitants of Lower California,  
with all the characteristics of Mexi-  
cans, have ideals more foreign to ours  
than any of the strange breeds we  
have imported from Europe. There  
are thousands of them, and they  
already occupy all the localities where  
fresh water is to be had the year  
round.

The Japan and Magdalena Bay  
arguments are both worn thread-  
bare. The Americans who want the  
peninsula are those who have never  
seen it.  
The extension of our territory to the  
end of the peninsula, eight hundred  
miles south of the present boundary,  
would meet with no general approval  
in this country and would be met with  
disfavor among other American re-  
publics. Mexico should be permitted to  
live without fear of political encroach-  
ment from the north.

It is at the head of the gulf that we  
should seek a limited extension of  
territory, and for mutual commercial  
benefits only. The opening of the  
gulf to steamship traffic to its extreme  
northern end could not be otherwise  
than advantageous to all countries  
south of our borders. There are no  
protected harbors at the head of the  
gulf, but there are anchorage depths  
for large vessels close to the Sonoran  
coast at several points to the east-  
ward of the mouth of the Colorado  
River as far as Georges Bay. The  
Colorado is not navigable, and sea-  
going vessels cannot even enter its  
mouth. What may be possible in the  
way of a breakwater harbor at some  
point to the eastward remains to be  
determined.

The wonderful fishery resources of  
the gulf have been made known

chiefly through the investigations of  
the fisheries steamer Albatross, in  
which it was my privilege to partici-  
pate. During our work excellent  
food fishes were found at most an-  
chorage and were readily obtained  
with hand lines and seines.

Several food fishes of the Atlantic  
occur also in the Gulf of California.  
Among these may be mentioned  
Spanish mackerel, chub, mackerel,  
mullet, jack, croaker, and jew-fish,  
but there are many native fishes of  
importance. One of these, locally  
known as "sea bass" and "totuwa,"  
is the largest of the weakfishes,  
reaching a weight of 175 pounds, and  
is a splendid food fish. We found it  
abundant at the head of the gulf.  
Specimens taken with heavy cod gear  
had to be pulled aboard with the aid  
of gaffs, three of them weighing 75,  
52, and 140 pounds respectively. This  
fish enters the mouth of the Colorado,  
where it is sometimes taken by  
spearing. Another weakfish, called  
"blancho" in Southern California, is  
abundant. The excellent "pe-de-  
galle" is abundant in the upper part  
of the gulf and reaches a length of  
four feet. Among the more or less  
common fishes are barracuda, yellow-  
tail, and grouper. Mullet of large size  
are plentiful at the mouth of the  
Colorado, running up the river as far  
as there is brackish water.

A few angler yachtsmen from Cali-  
fornia have found their way into the  
upper part of the gulf and enjoyed the  
best of sport with rod and reel.

Oysters, not distinguishable from  
those of our Atlantic States, are  
abundant at several points and exist  
as far north as Georges Bay. Green  
turtles deposit their eggs in the sands  
about the mouth of the Colorado, while  
whales and porpoises may be seen al-  
most daily. La Paz, on the lower gulf,  
is the center of a pearl fishery which  
has been conducted ever since its dis-  
covery by the Spaniards. The inex-  
haustible salt deposit of Carmen  
Island has been worked commercially  
for half a century.

The commerce of the gulf has re-  
mained undeveloped, simply because  
the United States has never had  
access to the head of that great inland  
sea. Actually nothing more in the  
way of territory would be needed to  
accomplish the purpose than a right  
of way to the gulf and a seaport under  
United States jurisdiction. Mexico  
might be persuaded to agree to such  
an arrangement for the sake of a  
market for the now unused products  
of the gulf. American enterprises  
would secure fishery concessions that  
would be profitable to both countries.

The northwestern strip of Sonora in  
question has less water and more  
cactus and rattlesnakes than Arizona  
itself, but we can appreciate the  
feeling of Senator Ashurst who wants  
to buy it. Imagine Arizona with a  
seaport, fresh fish by the carload, sea  
bathing, and busy vessels plying down  
the gulf!

### When Franklin Invited Washing- ton To Europe

Regarding President Wilson's visit  
to Europe a writer in The New York  
Times quotes a letter Benjamin  
Franklin wrote George Washington in  
1780. Here it is:

"Should peace arrive after another  
campaign or two, and afford us a  
little leisure, I should be happy to  
see your Excellency in Europe, and  
to accompany you, if my Age and  
Strength would permit, in visiting  
some of its ancient and most famous  
Kingdoms. You would, on this side  
of the Sea, enjoy the great reputation  
you have acquired, pure and free  
from those little Shades that the  
Jealousy and Envy of a Man's Coun-  
trymen and Contemporaries are ever  
endeavoring to cast over living Merit.  
Here you would know, and enjoy,  
what Posterity will say of Wash-  
ington. For 1,000 Leagues have  
nearly the same Effect with 1,000  
years. The feeble Voice of those  
grovelling Passions cannot extend so  
far either in Time or Distance. At  
present I enjoy the Pleasure for you,  
as I frequently hear the old Generals  
of this martial Country, (who study  
the maps of America, and mark upon  
them all your Operations), speak with  
sincere Approbation and great Ap-  
probation and great Applause of your  
conduct; and join in giving you the  
Character of one of the greatest  
Captains of the Age."

### Willing To Please

Two young ladies entered a crowd-  
ed car and were obliged to stand.  
One of them to steady herself took  
hold of what she supposed was her  
friend's hand. After standing thus  
for a few minutes she looked down  
and discovered to her embarrassment  
that she was holding a man's hand.  
"Oh," she gasped, "I've got the wrong  
hand." The man withdrew his hand,  
and with a smile held out the other.  
"It's all right, miss," he said, "here's  
the other one!"

## China And The War

China and the World War, by Pro-  
fessor W. Reginald Wheeler,  
Hangchow College, New York;  
MacMillan and Company, Shang-  
hai; Chinese-American Publishing  
Company, \$2.50 Mex.

The chief virtue of this book is that  
it gives succinctly, clearly and logi-  
cally the forces that have arrayed  
China on the side of the Allies and  
the problems that have arisen there-  
from. In so doing it puts effectively  
and in a way that can easily be grasped  
by the general reader, as con-  
trasted with the Far Eastern  
"expert," the issues that the world  
must both understand and settle in  
the Far East.

Professor Wheeler has brought out  
no new material or advanced any new  
theories; he does not pretend to. He  
deals with the last five years in China  
rather as an intelligent observer and  
student of politics in the Far East,  
interpreting from a vast intricacy of  
confusion. That he has done suc-  
cessfully and what should be emphasized  
—succinctly. Brevity has not been  
the most conspicuous virtue of writers  
on Asia, which is one reason why it  
has been so difficult to focus the at-  
tention of even intelligent students  
on affairs in China and Japan. They  
have overlaid themselves thickly  
with Chinese names, Chinese con-  
troversies and Chinese intrigues, all  
presupposing a knowledge on the part  
of the reader that few non-residents  
of China and Japan have.

Mr. Wheeler with keen understand-  
ing associates the development of the  
republic and the growth of a pro-war  
policy. He takes up first the attack  
on the Chinese Republic from with-  
out—from Japan in the form of the  
Twenty-one Demands—and then the  
attack on the Chinese republic from  
within—by Yuan Shih-k'ai and the  
monarchists; then he traces the slow  
and often frustrated evolution of a  
republican consciousness after Yuan  
Shih-k'ai in the time of Li Yuan-hung  
and the second parliament. From  
that evolution, with the attendant  
growth of national consciousness and  
international understanding, the rang-  
ing of articulate China against Ger-  
many is but a perfectly logical step.  
The actual chronicle of the events  
leading up to the breaking of relations  
with Germany and delayed declara-  
tion of war, with the interlude of the  
Tuchun demonstration and the Chang  
Hsun fiasco, are given briefly with  
sufficient clarity.

Taking up China in its new position  
in world affairs as a partner of the  
Allies, Mr. Wheeler discusses the  
Lansing-Ishih agreement, the China-  
Japan military agreements arising  
out of Allied intervention in Siberia  
and, finally, China's future as affected  
by Allied policy. He goes to the crux  
of the Lansing-Ishih agreement by  
pointing out its vagueness in its most  
important provision, the recognition of  
Japan's "special interest" in China,  
based on contiguity. He points out  
that no two students or writers have  
yet completely agreed on just what  
"special interests" entail. Had he  
been writing with the fact of the last  
two months before him he would prob-  
ably have carried his argument one  
step further by showing that the ex-  
istence of a vital League of Nations  
must include a nullification of that  
agreement, as of all similar pre-  
armistice agreements made by any  
two Powers with respect to any part  
of the world: the nullification of all  
such agreements in favor of world  
agreements binding on all the Powers.  
And it is in the League of Nations  
that he apparently bases his final  
hope, with China and Japan both as  
members and the application to China  
of the general principles for world  
governance that President Wilson  
has enunciated.

For those to whom politics in China  
in the last two years has been a haze  
of partisan conflicts and intrigues  
this will prove a most valuable book.

### Sauce For The Goose

Thus the Japan Chronicle: A  
little time ago the Hochi pointed  
out that Japan, who is now seeking  
the abolition of racial discrimination,  
was not free from the habit of dis-  
criminating herself. Marquis Okuma  
has now set this right in the same  
paper. He explains that there may  
be some stages of civilization which  
render discrimination necessary—  
"that of China for instance." The  
existence of extraterritoriality, he  
says, shows that we cannot treat  
the Chinese on the same footing as  
others. He suggests that, if the  
Allies were approached in the right  
spirit, they would abolish racial dis-  
crimination so far as regards the  
Japanese, and keep it in force for  
the rest. The Marquis evidently re-  
alizes that for Japan the discrimina-  
tion question has two sides to it.  
He does not want discrimination to  
be abolished, but only to transfer  
Japan from the ranks of the dis-  
criminated to those of the dis-  
criminating. The Allies may take  
him in the right spirit, but they  
will admire his dexterity more than  
his sincerity.

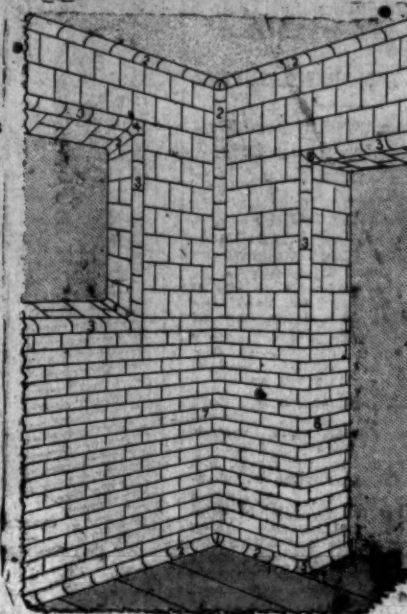
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Loose, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page  
A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

### How The Armistice Looked To An American Negro Officer

(From George Harvey's Magazine)  
Sir.—The enclosed letter written by my son, Jesse Firse, has just been received.  
He is a First Lieutenant (colored) in the 366th Infantry, Company L, 92d Division.  
Jesse Firse, Cleveland, Ohio, November 11.  
My Dearest Mother and Dad:  
Well, folks, it's all over but the flowers. Yesterday it was war, hard, grueling, hideous. Today it is peace. This morning I formed my platoon in line in the woods behind the line. They didn't know why. They were just a bunch of tired, hard-bitten, mud-spattered, rough-and-tumble soldiers standing stolidly at attention, equally ready to go over the top, rebuild a shell-torn road, or march to a rest billet. At 10:45 I gave the command: "Unload Rifles!" They didn't know why and didn't particularly care. Then—"Unload Pistols." And while they still stood rigid and motionless as graven images, I read the order declaring armistice and cessation of

hostilities effective at 11 o'clock. The perfect discipline of these veteran soldiers held them still motionless, but I could see their eyes begin to shine and their muscles to quiver as the import of this miraculous message began to dawn on them. The tension was fast straining their nerves to the breaking point, so I dismissed them. You should have seen them! They yelled till they were hoarse. Some sang. Others, war-hardened veterans, who had faced the death hall of a machine-gun with a laugh, men who had gone through the horrors of artillery bombardments and had seen their fellows mangled and torn without a flinch, broke down and cried like babies. And only yesterday we started a drive! This one, while not as extensive as the other one, was for its size, just as hard and just as bloody. I was in a town close up behind the lines in command of a detail whose important duty it was to supply ammunition to the front. From sunrise until dark that town was subjected to a constant intensive

bombardment by the German artillery. It is hard to describe the awful inferno of a bombardment—the shriek of the shells, the rending crashes sounding so close together as to be almost one continuous roar, the swirling clouds of black, acrid smoke and debris, whole buildings churned to powder by a single shell, gas... goosh, Dante had a whole lot to learn! From sunrise till night, when I was relieved, they poured everything they had into us, from the vicious little Austrian "88's" to the gigantic 38 centimeters, slightly smaller than the famous "42." One of the latter struck within 60 yards of me. A group of men standing near where it fell were wiped out—atomized, with the exception of one head which plopped down in the mud beside me and lay staring at me with glaring eyes. There was a white artilleryman standing beside me. When we heard the shell coming, we both hit the dirt together, but when I got up he didn't. The back of his head was bashed in. I've got a fragment that ripped my helmet across the crown like a can-opener. It didn't even part my hair. Through all this, my boys worked steadily and willingly, rushing ammunition up into those gas-drenched woods to the boys on the line who were catching it a blame sight worse than we were. Tonight something seems wrong. The silence is almost uncanny. Not a shot—not even a single shell. Very faintly we can hear the mellow tones of the church bell in the little French town on the hill far to our rear. All day long joy and thanksgiving. It seems symbolical of the heart of France, which, today, is ringing. I don't know when I'm coming home, but when I do, I want a big roast turkey, golden brown, new spuds swimming in butter, and cranberry sauce. Love, Jesse.

### A Garden Of The Brave

(New York Times)  
I sometimes dream that in the years to be, When France shall rise once more, resplendent, free, One lovely corner there shall be a grave— A Garden of the Brave. And in my dream I see a quiet nook, That nestles by a silver, running brook, Brave Belgians sleep within this lovely spot, 'Neath blue forget-me-not. And close beside, where all is rest and peace, Acre on acre of the fleur de lis. Here where the very angels watch are keeping, The sons of France lie sleeping. Great masses of the wondrous wattle here, Where stanch Australians rest. And very near, A mighty avenue of maple trees, All gold and crimson, flung with every breeze. A cloud of little winged seeds, that fly Where brave Canadians lie. Beneath a coverlet of shamrock rest

Old Ireland's sons, her bravest and her best. And hark! The music of the pipes! Hey play Always where buried Scotchmen sleep, they say, And purple thistles whisper in the dells To bonnie heather bells. Old England's roses here, the white and red, Where sleep in countless graves her gallant dead. Here, too, the tiny English daisies grow. The soldiers loved them so! And further still, a little nook, yet dear, The friendly sunbeams love to linger here, Where glowing California popples nod, And yellow goldenrod. I dream that as the years move on We'll fare as pilgrims to this hallowed place, And pause beside each fragrant, flowering glade, Or rest beneath the leafy maples' shade, And hold communion there in love divine, And pray, as at a shrine!

### Cheaper Clothing Predicted For Men

After-the-war readjustment problems, chief among them the question of price-revision, engaged the attention of 100 men's clothing manufacturers at the twenty-third annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers, held at the Hotel Astor, New York, January 24. Samuel Weill of Rochester, N.Y., president of the association, presided, delegates being present from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Rochester, Baltimore, Syracuse, and other clothing manufacturing centers. While some of the manufacturers said that manufacturing costs would not be lower for a considerable period, others expressed the belief that next season's clothing would retail at prices materially below those of 1918, with further reductions in the offerings for the Spring and Summer of 1919.

styles of men's clothing to be put on the market. The joint committees are expected to report their conclusions on the price and style questions soon. It was made known, however, that the double-breasted coat is scheduled for an early return to the favor it enjoyed prior to the edict of the War Industries Board banishing the garment as a conservation measure. Patch pockets, belts, and turned-up trousers, also under a similar ban during

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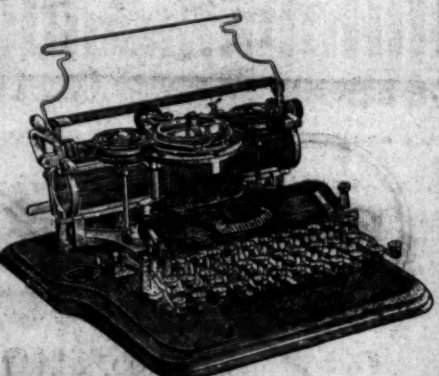
### PRESIDENT WILSON and his typewriter.

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"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France. —said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that the President was using his new

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dollars worth of contracts were held by the clothing makers. It was said that until the Government made settlements, it would be impossible for many clothing contractors to proceed with business on a normal basis. The War Service Committee reported that the Government had promised to dispose of its huge surplus stocks of army clothing in such a way as not to upset business. David Kirschbaum of Philadelphia said that for many years following the civil war army uniforms, particularly faded blue overcoats, were worn by those who had been in the conflict, and who seemed unable to get any other kind of clothing. Mr. Kirschbaum said that he hoped this condition would not confront the present generation.

### Do You Know That—

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Hair brushes should be cleaned by putting ammonia in cold water and dipping the brushes in, being careful not to allow the wood to go into the water; then rinse in clear cold water.

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## OUR MEN IN RUSSIA AT FOCH'S DEMAND

Hitchcock, in Senate, Defends  
President's Course in Send-  
ing Troops There

SHOWS LAFOLLETTE WRONG

Reviews Red Policy To Prove  
Lenin And Trotsky Were  
Helping Germany

Washington, March 6.—For three hours the Senate devoted itself today to a debate on Russia, with Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, defending the Administration for keeping American soldiers there to fight the Bolsheviks, and other Senators sharply attacking its policy.

Senator Hitchcock told the Senate that General Foch was responsible for the Allied troops being at Archangel and along the Murman coast. The troops were required there, he said, not only to protect huge stores of Allied ammunition, but to keep open a way of escape for American diplomatic representatives in Petrograd. Troops were needed off the Murman coast to prevent the Germans from attempting to carry through their schemes to establish a submarine base there.

Senator Borah of Idaho insisted that the President had switched in his policy toward Russia. He deplored what he characterized as a suppression of information as to the real situation in Russia. The Senator wanted the American troops withdrawn and Russia to be allowed to work out her own problem.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota expressed the view that Germany's influence in Russia was on the wane and that the Trotsky-Lenin Government would soon fall, after which Russia would likely establish a democratic monarchy fashioned after that of Great Britain.

Senator France of Maryland declared that the United States had no more right to invade Russia than had Germany to invade Belgium.

Hitchcock Defends Wilson's Course

Senator Hitchcock opened the debate by saying that the Administration had been criticized first, because it did not yield to the urgent desire of Great Britain and France to enter Russia with a large force, to establish or re-establish an Eastern front against Germany, and later, because it had sent soldiers into Russia.

"These attacks, coming from directly opposite directions, indicate the embarrassment that confronted President Wilson in deciding what policy to adopt," said the Nebraska Senator.

The Lenin-Trotsky Government, he went on to say, was "far more prominent than any other in Russia because it was in the great center and held Petrograd, the capital, and Moscow, the ancient city of Russia, and some of the other industrial centers, and because it was recognized by Germany, the only nation which has recognized it as a national Government."

Referring to Senator LaFollette's statement in the Senate a few days ago that the Bolshevik Government was not pro-German, Senator Hitchcock continued:

"I do not see how that can be believed by any one who has read the history of the last year. Lenin and Trotsky got into Russia by the grace of Germany. There is very substantial reason for believing and considerable evidence to prove that Lenin and

## Lord Robert Cecil May Succeed Reading



LORD ROBERT CECIL.

The Earl of Reading will not return to Washington as British High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to the United States, according to a report from London. The report added that Lord Robert Cecil, former Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, will succeed him.

Trotsky operated with German credit. Certainly in everything that they have done they have carried out the will of Germany.

"They signed with Germany a treaty which practically gave Germany everything she asked for, including a large sum of money which they had already begun to send to Germany when the nations fighting Germany put a stop to it. They established in Petrograd a German Ambassador, and Russian and other travelers who have come to this country from Russia have told me that he rules virtually as a King in Petrograd."

"Not only that, but this Lenin-Trotsky Government has driven out of Russia every representative of every civilized country on the face of the earth, including our own and, today, except for the German representative in Petrograd, there is not a single representative of any nation in the world except perhaps of Switzerland, and he is in jail."

"To say under those circumstances either that there is a national Government in Russia or that it is not pro-German seems to me to be going entirely too far."

Senator Hitchcock produced a photograph which, he said, he had procured from the State Department, showing Russian soldiers gathered in a group together with German officers in uniform.

**The Situation in Siberia**  
He related the uprising of the Czech-Slovaks against Russia, and said the Lenin-Trotsky Government had released German prisoners in Russia "to annihilate this Czech-Slovak army." The 50,000 or 60,000 Czech-Slovaks, he said, having abandoned the Austrian army, were bent on fighting for their own national integrity. They intended, if possible, to go through Russia, reach Vladivostok, cross the Pacific to North America, and from there go to the

Western front in France, "to continue the war for liberty upon which they had entered."

"The Czech-Slovak army stood in Russia as the one organized body to fight Germany as we were fighting Germany," he went on. "Russia, which had ceased to be a nation, and over which anarchy and civil war were spreading, was the battleground upon which Germany must be fought, and here were 50,000 or 60,000 men trying to wage that war."

"Under those circumstances Great Britain and France were urgent that America should do her part in entering by way of Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean and making safe the long line of communication, 5,000 miles, to the Ural Mountains in Russia. What was to be done? Was the President to ignore that body of Czech-Slovaks? Was he to refuse entirely the request of the nations that we were in co-operation with? Was he to permit the Germans absolutely to get control of Russia and use it as an instrument in the war? It seems to me he could do nothing less than he did do."

"He finally consented that a small force of Americans, 10,200, should be landed at Vladivostok in co-operation with the Japanese, British, and French forces there, and not only take possession of the great stores which had come from America—stores and munitions—but also undertake to perfect this long line of communication, so that the Czech-Slovaks could either get out and get to France, or, if they remained there to fight, have supplies brought to them."

"We landed 10,000 men and the Japanese landed a much larger force, which they have since been reducing. The effect of that landing was to put a stop to the organization of German prisoners, of whom there were 58,990 in that part of Siberia. It made it impossible for them to capture Vladivostok. It restored to a more or less perfect extent that long line of communication and today, for over 5,000 miles from Vladivostok to the neighborhood of the Ural Mountains, that line of communication is in more or less constant operation."

"It is idle to say under those circumstances that the 10,000 men we sent in and the small body of Japanese and British sent in could have subjugated that whole country. They went in as Allies and friends of all that part of Russia. They did not go in as conquerors and they do not leave here as conquerors today. There is a local government functioning at Vladivostok in entire harmony with the Allied troops that are there, and at Omsk, too."

"May we assume from the Senator's argument that if it were not for German influence in the Russian situation there would be no occasion for our



remaining in Russia?" asked Senator Borah.

"That is my judgment," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "The German danger is the real cause of our being there."

"Then I assume that we must be there by authority of General Foch?" suggested Mr. Borah.

"Undoubtedly," assented Mr. Hitchcock. "He insists, I understand, on maintaining the status that is there; in fact, he is anxious to have more done. We are there under the authority of the United States, in co-operation with the other forces of which Foch is the Generalissimo."

Senator King of Utah understood, he said, that the United States and Allied troops were conducting only a defensive campaign along the Murman coast.

"Does that mean that the Czech-Slovaks will be abandoned to their fate?" asked Mr. Thomas of Colorado.

"I am afraid that is the situation, although I would not want to go that

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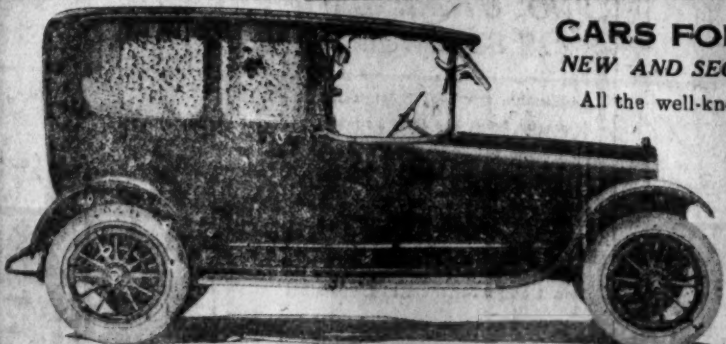
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Business and Official  
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(Second Section)

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LOST

The following Godown Bills of the Shun Sing Cotton Yarn Manufactory (申新紗廠) have been lost:—Two Bills, Nos. 242 and 243, for two small packages each of No. 14 Cotton Yarn "Man and Bell" Brand, both dated 24th day of 1st moon, for Yuen Cheong (元昌). (One package on the No. 242 was delivered on 3rd day of 2nd moon). One Bill No. 266, for five small packages of No. 14 Cotton Yarn, "Man and Bell" Brand, dated 27th day of 1st moon, for Mou Cheong (慕昌). Three Bills Nos. 88, 89, and 90, for five small packages each of No. 16 Cotton Yarn, "Man and Bell" Brand, all dated 11th day of 1st moon, for Pao Cheong (保昌).

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or negotiating the aforesaid Bills, which have been declared null and void at the Shun Sing. Pickers will be rewarded on returning the same to the undersigned. Advertisements are also appearing in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

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A Deposit Bill of the San Nee Hou firm, at Chin-yang-kwan, Anhui Province, (三義合號在正陽關安徽省), wording "Yuen" (元字), No. 2, for \$1,500, and due on the 8th day of 1st moon, (February 8, 1919) was lost. The owner having declared its loss and cancellation, and the case having been laid before the local Court, this note is declared void henceforth.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or mortgaging the same.

Advertisements are also appearing in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

TING CHE-TSIN. (丁職青)

Shanghai, March 6, 1919.

The Shanghai Land Investment  
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NOTICE is hereby given that the  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-  
ING of Shareholders will be held at  
the Company's Office, No. 2 Jinkee  
Road, on Tuesday, the 18th day of  
March, 1919, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.  
The Transfer Books of the Com-  
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ders for the purchase of the PRO-  
PERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE  
GERMAN CLUB situated at No. 22  
The Bund. Tenders either in Shang-  
hai Taels or Dollars must be sent in  
to the undersigned on or before 7th  
March, 1919. All tenders received will  
then be submitted to the Minister of  
Finance, Peking, who does not bind  
himself to accept the highest or any  
tender.

The Club buildings will be available  
for delivery on conclusion of the con-  
ference between the Northern and  
Southern Peace Delegates at Shang-  
hai.

Further particulars may be obtain-  
ed on application to

Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Liquidator,  
by his attorney,  
A. D. BRENT.  
21266.

A MEMORIAL

with 115 signatures, practically all of  
whom are in Holy Orders, was re-  
cently presented to the Reverend the  
Vice-Chancellor and to the Proctors of  
the University of Oxford, requesting  
that the sale of intoxicants to any  
undergraduate of the College be pro-  
hibited and other drastic prohibition.  
On receipt of the document, Prof. Sir  
Walter Raleigh replied as follows:

"J. Theodore Todd, Esq., J. P. Dear  
Sir—I was sorry to get your circular.  
In Oxford drunkenness is rare, and  
is well dealt with by a decent public  
opinion among the men themselves. I  
cannot think it wise to ask the res-  
ident members of the University to  
adopt rules drafted for them by a  
body of petitioners, the bulk of whom  
are neither responsible for the dis-  
cipline of the colleges, nor well ac-  
quainted with the life of the under-  
graduates. A certain amount of free-  
dom to go wrong is essential in a  
university, where men are learning  
not to obey, but to choose. Why is it  
that when the greatest mystery of the  
Christian religion comes alive again  
before our eyes, so many of the  
authorised teachers of Christianity do  
not see it or understand it, but retire  
to the security of a prohibitive and  
negative virtue? (Referring to the  
war). Your petition is an insult to  
the men who have saved you and are  
saving you.

"Oxford, April 24, 1918,  
"(Signed) Walter Raleigh."

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants,  
Wholesale and Retail, (Established  
1881).  
A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai  
Hardware for workshop, house-  
furnishing office, kitchen and every  
other purpose. Send your orders to  
a reliable old-established firm,  
prompt despatch, satisfaction guar-  
anteed.

Municipal Notification  
No. 2586.

INFLUENZA  
Spread by Droplets Sprayed  
from Nose and Throat

Owing to the prevalence of In-  
fluenza the following precautions  
are advised.

Avoid crowds and gatherings of  
all kinds.

Especially avoid people who  
cough and sneeze without covering  
with a handkerchief.

Wear a mask to prevent infec-  
tion (a pattern may be obtained at  
the Health Office) or tie a hand-  
kerchief round the mouth and nose  
or hold a handkerchief to the nose  
and mouth when there is danger.

If you get Influenza go to bed  
and stay there until the doctor per-  
mits getting up and so avoid the  
dangerous complication of Pneu-  
monia. Do not allow anyone to  
come near unless wearing a mask or  
at least a handkerchief round the  
nose and mouth.

The above applies also to colds,  
bronchitis, pneumonia and tuber-  
culosis.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 5, 1919. 21492

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4 x 1" to 3/4 x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

VENUS

COPYING  
PENCILS

No. 165 Soft

No. 168 Hard

No. 214 Special Copying

And a complete line of Office Supplies kept in stock.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add:  
Central 4778 Canton Road, Shanghai Mackhauk



The Stewart  
SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists  
who want a speedometer  
that they can be sure is  
accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to  
the value of over \$300,000 U.S. cur-  
rency in 1917. Any one interested  
in establishing a modern soap works  
with glycerine recovery. Should  
write the undersigned, Principals  
only.

SOAP EXPERT,  
Box 1443, P.O. Office,  
Manila, P.I. 21469

Shanghai Paper Hunt  
Club Races.

THE Races will be run on Saturday,  
8th March, 1919, (weather per-  
mitting).  
The first Saddle Bell will be rung  
at 1.15 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent  
to Members of the Race Club and  
Paper Hunt Club.

The Public can obtain tickets at the  
Gate, Price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.  
Owners can obtain tickets for  
mafoos from the undersigned.

THERE WILL BE PALESTRA TUELS,  
BOTH FOR WIN AND PLACE, AND  
MEMBERS' SWEEPS.

By Order of the Stewards,  
R. H. NEWMAN,  
Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.  
21457

Municipal Notification

No. 2588.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
subscription list for debentures in this  
loan will close on Saturday, March 16,  
By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,  
Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 6, 1919. 21502

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14  
Canton Road, on ground, first and  
second floors, from April 1st;  
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-  
mises. 21507

LARGE, bright godown, second  
floor, Central district. Immediate  
occupation. Apply to Box 246,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 21439

OFFICES TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, large set  
of ground-floor offices. Rent Tls.  
130 per month. Apply to 10  
Yangtzeppoo Road. Tel. East 24.  
21483 M.11.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 14

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-  
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms  
front and back, (with bathrooms  
and verandah), to let. Good table.  
Telephone North 432.

Connaught House  
8 Quinsan Gardens  
Board-Residence  
Terms moderate.  
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in select neigh-  
borhood, newly furnished flat, com-  
prising two adjoining large rooms  
bounded by verandah, private bath-  
room attached. Excellent kitchen,  
tennis, telephone, garage and stabling.  
Apply to Box 254, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, a well-furnished single  
attic bedroom, very airy and cheer-  
ful, with good board and atten-  
dance. Phone and elevator \$75.  
Apply at 103 Szechuen Road.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let  
with board, one large room, bath-  
room attached, suitable for married  
couple or two friends. Apply Mrs.  
Been, 9 Hankow Road, Phone C.  
2321. 21484

TO LET, two-roomed apartment,  
with housekeeping arrangements,  
for bachelors or couple. Very high-  
class. Also one office. Apply 51  
Szechuen Road. 21418.

HOUSES TO LET

16A JESSFIELD ROAD: Fur-  
nished house, 6 rooms, garden,  
tennis, etc. Apply to Raven Trust,  
15 Nanking Road. 21503

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed  
residence, with garage and tennis  
court, on Yates Road, from April  
1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further  
particulars and permission to in-  
spect; Phone, Central 3234. 21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Sey-  
mour Road). Excellent residence  
for small family, four large rooms,  
several small ones. Now vacant.  
Open for inspection; will renovate.  
Apply on premises. 21416

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by col-  
lege-educated Chinese, 28, experi-  
enced in general translation work  
from and into Chinese and English  
and efficient in shorthand and touch  
typing. Capable of assuming re-  
sponsibility and handling English  
and Chinese correspondence. A.I.  
reference. Please apply to Box 280,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

AMERICAN, university graduate,  
experienced accountant, slight  
knowledge of shorthand and type-  
writing, two years' in Shanghai,  
wants position. Apply to Box 275,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 21508 M.8.

POSITION WANTED: Chi-  
nese, who has a thorough knowledge  
in shipping and Customs work, de-  
sires engagement as a shipping clerk.  
Good references. Please apply to  
Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS. 21511 M.9.

YOUNG LADY, wishing to leave  
Shanghai; seeks position as travel-  
ling companion of governess. Pre-  
fers voyage to Europe or America,  
but has no objection to any other.  
Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 21476 M.11.

ADVERTISER, 26, with five years'  
interior experience as organising  
salesman, and fully qualified as  
such, desires similar position. At  
liberty May 1st. Reply to Box No.  
238, THE CHINA PRESS. 21428 M.8.

WANTED: Advertiser, Amer-  
ican, with general experience as  
salesman or shipping man, is open  
for immediate engagement. High-  
est testimonials. Apply to Box  
268, THE CHINA PRESS. 21489 M.7.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an experienced steno-  
grapher, by American import and  
export house. Apply to Box 278,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 21516 M.8.

TEACHER wanted three  
mornings weekly. Commer-  
cial history. Business English.  
Apply Chinese Y.M.C.A. 21515

WANTED, American teacher of  
English in Ningpo Baptist Aca-  
demy, Ningpo. Reply, stating  
qualifications, to Box 265, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 21481 M.9.

WANTED, an experienced ac-  
countant by a large importing and  
exporting firm. Apply, giving ex-  
perience and references, to Box 260,  
c/o THE CHINA PRESS. 21467 M.11.

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in English grammar  
wanted for two hours weekly. Ap-  
plicants can be of either sex.  
Please state terms to Box 276,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 21510 M.9.

FINANCIAL

A WELL-KNOWN and profitable  
chemical enterprise in Shanghai de-  
siring to enlarge, seeks a partner  
with about half a million dollars.  
Please apply to Box 228, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 21872 M.7.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a good, second-hand,  
four-seater car. Price must be  
reasonable. Apply to Box 279,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 21517 M.9.

FOR SALE: One six-cylinder  
OVERLAND limousine. Self-  
starter, electric lights, in excellent  
condition and working order. For  
particulars, please apply to The  
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor  
Co., Ltd., Garage Phones, West  
1213 and 1202. 21504 M.8.

FOR SALE: one four-cylinder  
HUPMOBILE touring car, elec-  
tric lights, self-starter, in excellent  
condition and running order. For  
particulars, please apply to The  
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor  
Co., Ltd., Garage Phones, West  
1213 and 1202. 21504 M.8.

FOR SALE, ground Kiangwan  
Road (1,000 yards behind Rifle  
Range) Foreign T/Deed 1M. 2F.  
5L. 4H. (228x44). Tls. 800.  
Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 21498 M.7.

FOR SALE, one Mauser pistol and  
75 cartridges, good condition, \$100.  
Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 21499 M.7.

FOR SALE: International Sav-  
ings Society Bond, 33 monthly pre-  
miums paid. Offers to Box 273,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 21509 M.8.

CAR FOR SALE, 2 seater, 4  
cylinder. Tael 875.00. Baby  
Buegot. Just arrived from Manila,  
newly painted and overhauled, elec-  
tric light equipment, demonstration  
by appointment. Apply to Box  
274, THE CHINA PRESS. 21501 M.8.

FOR SALE, very cheap investment  
property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance  
can remain on mortgage, rent Tls.  
8,000 per annum. Ten foreign  
residences, three years old, in French  
town. All modern improvements.  
Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can  
be produced for now. For further  
particulars, address to Box 222,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 21488

FOR SALE, one new Underwood  
typewriter, No. 5 (not-rebuilt).  
Used only one month. Paid \$250  
will accept Tls. 130. Apply to Box  
248, THE CHINA PRESS. 21441 M.7.



## Financial And Commercial News

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 6, 1919.  
**Money And Bullion**  
 Sovereigns: buying rate.  
 @ 4/6 1/2 = Tls. 4.40  
 @ exch. 72.5 = Mex. \$6.07  
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.  
 @ 108 = Tls. 92.59  
 @ 72.5 = Mex. \$12.71  
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.2375  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 875 touch Tls. 385  
 Copper Cash ..... per tael 1875  
 Native Interest ..... Tls. .05  
 Bar Silver ..... not received  
 Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
 Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 25.98  
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/6 1/2  
 Hongkong ..... Demand 4/6 1/2  
 India ..... T.T. 30 1/2  
 Paris ..... Demand 59 1/2  
 New York ..... Demand 59 1/2  
 New York ..... Demand 59 1/2  
 Hongkong ..... Demand 4/6 1/2  
 Japan ..... T.T. 47 1/2  
 Batavia ..... T.T. 28 1/2  
 Singapore ..... T.T. 6 1/2

**Banks Buying Rates**  
 London ..... Demand 4/7 1/2  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/8 1/2  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8 1/2  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Ctd. 4/9  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9 1/2  
 New York ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 109 1/2  
 New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 113 1/2

## Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate  
 For Roules  
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**Customs House Exchange Rates**  
 For March  
 Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8 1/2  
 " 1 @ 6094 France 6.79  
 " 0.81 @ 1111 Gold \$1  
 " 1 @ 461 Yen 2.42  
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92  
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50  
 " 1 @ — Roules —

## Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, March 6, 1919.  
**BUSINESS DONE**  
 Official  
 Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.95 cash  
 Hall and Holtz \$13.00 cash  
 Weeks 7% Debs. @ Tls. 87.00 cash  
 Unofficial  
 New Engineering Tls. 23.00 cash  
 Hall and Holtz \$13.00 cash  
 Weeks 7% Debs. @ Tls. 87.00 cash

## PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)  
 Paris, March 5. (Via Lyons and Roukaza). Paris exchange:  
 Paris-London cheques ..... 26.00  
 War Loans:  
 3 percent ..... 63.35  
 4 percent 1917 ..... 73.25  
 Liberty Loans:  
 4 percent 1918 ..... 73.25  
 5 percent ..... 90.80

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

## TIENTSIN

## Cable Address

## ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

## THE MANAGEMENT

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at  
 10 Canton Road,  
 Shanghai.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, March 6, 1919.  
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**  
 Official  
 Union Insurance \$930.00  
 Telephone Tls. 77.00  
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Tls. 92.00 March  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.65  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.75 June  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.90 March  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.50  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.75 June  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.50  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.60 June X.D.  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.30 March X.D.  
 Unofficial  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banks \$700.00  
 New Engineering Tls. 23.50 March  
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Tls. 92.00 March  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.75 June  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.25 March  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.60  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.65  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.70 June X.D.  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.40 cash X.D.

## Rubber Outputs

	Jan.	Feb.
Alma	26,000	30,000
Amherst	6,155	—
Anglo-Dutch	87,000	79,000
Anglo-Java	210,000	189,000
Ayer Tawah	26,643	26,625
Batu Anam	20,473	23,776
Bukit Toh Alang	19,752	15,500
Bute	15,203	—
Chempedak	12,000	8,000
Chemor	22,168	19,070
Cheng	21,160	13,595
Consolidated	56,373	51,336
Dominion	48,595	42,750
Gula Kalumpung	130,500	125,000
Java Consolidated	78,000	75,000
Kamunting	20,230	—
Kapala	10,966	11,145
Kapayang	16,000	—
Karan	11,600	—
Kota Bahru	40,437	31,963
Kroevok	58,000	53,000
Langkat	74,832	67,543
Padang	25,500	—
Permatang	7,871	—
Pengkalan	15,846	12,399
Pepah	16,000	14,000
Samagag	22,000	17,450
Semambu	11,698	13,357
See Kee	10,854	—
Serawang	40,214	24,813
Shanghai-Malay	27,932	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	10,000	12,050
Shanghai-Seremban	12,854	8,180
Shanghai-Pahang	15,851	12,399
Shanghai-Sumatra	73,500	64,800
Shanghai-Klebang	14,400	13,107
Sua Manggis	22,004	—
Sungai Durian	13,371	6,443
Taipok	13,504	—
Tanah Merah	38,000	60,000
Tebong	82,000	60,000
Uluohi	5,832	4,736
Ziangbe	67,000	70,000

## Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate  
 For Roules  
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 For March  
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## Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending February 28:  
 The week under review has been interfered with and business has been practically at a standstill for the last three days owing to the Races but at the close, the market, following on the Settlement day which took place on the 27th, shows a firm tendency. Investment Stocks being in strong demand.  
 Shanghai is also firmer and cotton shares are constantly inquired for.  
 Banks.—Hongkong Bank are now quoted 78 1/2 buyers ex dividend of \$2.25 just paid. The London rate as per advice received is 111 cum dividend.  
 Marine Insurance.—Cantons have been dealt to a fair extent at 410. North China at Tls. 124. Unions are slightly easier at Tls. 1040 after a few sales at the rate of 22 1/2 buyers.  
 Fire Insurance.—China Fires at \$175 and Hongkong Fires at \$355 have been dealt in at quotations.  
 Shipping.—Doubtless at 198 1/2 and unchanged from last week. Steamboats have been done at 22 1/2 buyers. Preferred Indos are in request at 32 1/2. Deferred Indos have come to business at 15 1/2. Star Ferries have been placed at 37 1/2 and Shells have been bought from London at 18 1/2.  
 Radiums.—China Sugars are in fairly strong demand at 118 1/2 for cash and Malabars are quoted 35 buyers ex dividend of P. 8 recently paid.  
 Oils and Mining.—Raubas are wanted at \$2, Urals at 40/-, Kallans at 47/- and Tronohs at 40/- could all be dealt in at quotations. Langkats after touching Tls. 25 for cash are now quoted Tls. 23 1/2 buyers. Anglo-Egyptian "B" have changed hands at 76 1/2.  
 Ducks, Wharves and Goldens.—Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$116 and Hongkong Ducks are a strong market at \$163 for cash. Shanghai Ducks are firmer with buyers offering Tls. 132 1/2.  
 Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are wanted at \$101 and Lands have buyers at \$100. Humphreys could be placed at \$7 and Hotels at \$50 cum dividend. Kowloon Lands at \$32 and West Points at \$69 are unchanged from last week.  
 Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have changed hands at 77 1/2 and 77 1/2. China Lights are wanted at \$5 and Hongkong Trams at \$8.  
 Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have buyers at \$11. Entry Firms have come to business at 27 and Ropes at 34 1/2. Providents are in demand at 38 1/2 and Cements have changed hands at 49. Powells are wanted at 29 1/2 and Waterboils at 21 1/2. Street Landries are in request at 32 1/2.  
 Exchange.—The Demand Rate on London is 3 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 66.

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 Radiums.—China Sugars are in fairly strong demand at 118 1/2 for cash and Malabars are quoted 35 buyers ex dividend of P. 8 recently paid.  
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 Ducks, Wharves and Goldens.—Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$116 and Hongkong Ducks are a strong market at \$163 for cash. Shanghai Ducks are firmer with buyers offering Tls. 132 1/2.  
 Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are wanted at \$101 and Lands have buyers at \$100. Humphreys could be placed at \$7 and Hotels at \$50 cum dividend. Kowloon Lands at \$32 and West Points at \$69 are unchanged from last week.  
 Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have changed hands at 77 1/2 and 77 1/2. China Lights are wanted at \$5 and Hongkong Trams at \$8.  
 Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have buyers at \$11. Entry Firms have come to business at 27 and Ropes at 34 1/2. Providents are in demand at 38 1/2 and Cements have changed hands at 49. Powells are wanted at 29 1/2 and Waterboils at 21 1/2. Street Landries are in request at 32 1/2.  
 Exchange.—The Demand Rate on London is 3 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 66.

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# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.  
**Capital** ..... £1,200,000  
**Reserve Fund** ..... £2,000,000  
**Reserve Liability of Shareholders** ..... 1,200,000

**Head Office:**  
 33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

**Court of Directors:**  
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Duncan Carmichael.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Branches:**  
 The Bank of England.  
 The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.  
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**  
 Amritsar, Holo, Fukeit, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Manila, Tientsin, Delhi, Medan, (P. M. S.), Hongkong, New York, Yokohama, Hankow, Peking, Burma, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

**Capital** ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
**Reserve** ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

**Succursales et Agences:**  
 Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Moukden, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papoua, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

**Branches:**  
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDANT, Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 41 Kiangsoo Road.  
 Telephone C. 1941.  
 Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

**Capital** ..... Yen 10,000,000  
**Head Office** ..... Peking  
 Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted. Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tientsin, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Poochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

**Paid-up Capital** ..... \$15,000,000

**Reserve Fund:**  
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver ..... 19,500,000  
**Total** ..... \$34,500,000

**Reserve Liability of Proprietors** ..... \$15,000,000

**Head Office: HONGKONG**

**Court of Directors:**  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.  
 G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
 A. H. Compton Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowdell.  
 C. S. Gubbay Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
 E. V. D. Parr Esq.  
 W. L. Pattenden Esq.  
 J. A. Plummer Esq.

**Chief Manager:**  
 Hongkong-N. J. S. S. S.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Amoy, Ipoh, Penang, Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Singapore, Calcutta, London, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Fochow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Vladivostok, Holo, Peking, Yokohama.

**London Bankers:**  
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

**Shanghai Branch:** 12, The Bund.

**Sub-Agency:** 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

**Roubles.**  
**Capital (fully paid)** ..... 65,000,000  
**Reserve Fund** ..... 26,960,000

**Kug. Tls.**  
**Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government** ..... 3,500,000  
**Reserve Fund** ..... 1,750,000

**Head office:** PETERSBURG.

**Paris office:** 9 Rue Boudreau.  
**London office:** 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

**Branches:**  
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

**Paris:** Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

**Lyons:** Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

**Milan:** Credito Italiano.

**FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:**  
 Bombay, Hailar, Nicolayevsk, Chanchun, Hankow, O-Amur, (Kwan-Harbin), Peking, Chefoo, Hongkong, Shanghai, Dairen, Manchouli, Tientsin, Newchwang, Vladivostok, (Dairen), Yokohama.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLESKI, G. CAIRRE, Managers for Asia.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

**Paid-Up Capital** ..... \$4,000,000.00

**Reserve Fund** ..... 268,000.00

**Head Office: Shanghai**

**Managers' Office:** Central 2659

**Tel. General:** Central 2613 & 2614

**Branches:**  
 Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

SUN CHU HUI, Sub-Manager.

O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

**Authorized Capital** ..... \$50,000,000.00

**Paid-Up Capital** ..... \$12,279,800.00

**Reserve Fund** ..... \$1,298,552.60

**Special Reserve Fund** ..... \$1,598,933.68

**Head Office: PEKING**

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kailong, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhan, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Fochow, Newchwang, Nanking, Amoy, Harbin, Chinkiang, Canton, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Tientsin, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH,**  
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

**SUNG HAN-CHANG,**  
 Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

**Savings Bank Office:**  
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

**Head Office: SHANGHAI**

**Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000**

**Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum. For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

**H. G. MARSHALL,**  
 Chief Manager.

## 行 銀 中

## Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

**Head office:** Tientsin

**Subscribed Capital** ..... \$2,000,000

**Paid-Up Capital** ..... \$1,020,000

**Managing Director:**  
 SUN TAO SAN.

**Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:**  
 Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohing, Hsuehchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Changchun, Changteh, Kiukiang, Tientsin.

**Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:**  
 London: International Banking Corporation.  
 New York: International Banking Corporation.  
 San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.  
 Boston: American Express Company.  
 Tokio: Bank of Chosen.  
 Kobe: Bank of Chosen.  
 Osaka: Bank of Chosen.  
 Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.  
 And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH,**  
 8441 Ningpo Road.

**Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.**

**Tel. Central 2618 General Office.**

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

**Y. R. SUN, Manager.**

**T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.**

## International Banking Corporation

**Head Office:**  
 National City Bank Building  
 65 Wall Street, New York.

**Capital and Surplus** ..... U.S. \$6,500,000

**Undivided Profits** ..... U.S. \$2,118,579.34

**H. T. S. Green,**  
 President & General Manager.

**London Office:**  
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

**San Francisco Office:**  
 222 Montgomery Street.

**Far Eastern Branches:**  
 China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

**West Indian and Central American Branches:**  
 Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon, Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostok.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

**H. C. GULLAND, Manager.**  
 1a, Kiukiang Road.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

**Capital (fully paid)** ..... H.K. \$2,000,000.00

**Reserve Fund** ..... H.K. \$240,000.00

**Investment reserve fund H.K. \$40,000.00**

**Head Office:**  
 No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**Shanghai Office:**  
 No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

**C. C. WONG,**  
 Act. Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

**Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000**

**HEAD OFFICE: PEKING**

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**  
 55 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

**H. TAO, Manager.**  
**Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.**

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

**Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.**

**Capital Subscribed** ..... Yen 48,000,000

**Capital Paid-up** ..... Yen 42,000,000

**Reserve Fund** ..... Yen 24,500,000

**London Bankers:**  
 The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Batavia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Shimonoseki, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dairen, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokyo, Hongkong, Osaka, Tientsin, Honolulu, Peking, Tientsin, Kaiyuan, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe, San Francisco.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

**K. KODAMA, Manager.**

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

**Capital** ..... Frs. 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

**President:** Andre Berthelot.

**General Manager:** A. J. Pernotte.

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

**Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu**

**BANKERS:**  
 In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In New York: Midland Bank Ltd.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts. Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

**G. LION, Manager.**

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

**Authorized Capital** ..... £1,500,000

**Subscribed Capital** ..... £1,125,000

**Paid-up Capital** ..... £625,000

**Reserve Fund** ..... £500,000

**Head Office:** 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

**London Bankers:**  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malacca), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

**Shanghai Branch:**  
 26 The Bund.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

**C. T. BEATH, Manager.**

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

5, NINGPO ROAD

**Capital (Paid-up)** ..... \$600,000.00

**Reserve Fund** ..... \$15,000.00

**Deposits (Dec. 1918)** ..... \$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Leontio*, tons 3,925, Capt. F. J. Davidson, will leave on Friday, March 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Frazer, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. *Nanyang Maru*, Captain K. Takekita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. *Kangfoo*, Captain Johannessen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Leontio*, tons 3,925, Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, March 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. *Tulce Maru*, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, March 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Suiwo*, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Poyang*, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tungting*, Captain A. Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Ngankin*, Captain H. A. Waller, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Hsin Peking*, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 7, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. *Hsinchi*, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. *Hacan*, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Chenan*, Captain H. E. Layer, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. *Meixio Maru*, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo Wharf on Sunday March 9. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**MARSEILLES.**—The Str. *Luzon Maru*, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at — For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**LONDON via MARSEILLES.**—The Steamer *Alpe Maru*, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on end of March. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**LONDON and MARSEILLES.**—The Steamer *Celebes Maru*, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on Friday, March 7. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU.**—The S.S. *Shinyo Maru*, 23,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on Saturday, March 8. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Custom Jetty at 9:30 a.m. For passengers apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

**LONDON.**—The Str. *Andes Maru*, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer *Araba Maru*, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer *Araba Maru*, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer *Araba Maru*, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**CHEFOO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer *Hwahkuai*, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on Tuesday, March 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**CHEFOO & DALNY.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. *Wenchow*, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, March 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA.	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Tientsin	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	17.00	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	16.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
N'said, Kobe, Yama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe	Shinyo Maru	..	..	17.00	..	16.00	..
Dalny	Kobe Maru	11.30	..	..	..	11.00	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Shinyo Maru	17.00	..	..	..	16.30	..
Tsingtao and Dalren	Kobe Maru	..	..	12.30	..	12.00	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	Chikugo Maru	..	..	12.00	..	11.30	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	Shinyo Maru	..	..	17.00	..	16.30	..
Wei-haiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	2.30	..	..	..	13.00	..
Hagan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00	..
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Koonshing	12.30	..	..	..	12.00	..
Hankow	Leontio	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..

Tomorrow.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenan	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Dilwara	..	17.00	..	..	17.00	..
Japan & America	Kumano M.	13.00	..	..	..	12.30	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Shinyo Maru	..	..	17.00	..	16.30	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dilwara	17.00	..	..	..	16.30	..
Wei-haiwei and Chefoo	Pengtien	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
United Kingdom	Glentfer	12.00	..	..	..	12.00	..

Sunday, March 9.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Monday, March 10.							
Hongkong	Teau	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..
Hongkong and Canton	Teau	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Wei-haiwei and Chefoo	Hwahkuai	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00	..

Tuesday, March 11.							
Japan & America	Kokura Maru	15.00	..	..	..	18.30	..
Chefoo	Wenchow	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..
Wednesday, March 12.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..
Friday, March 14.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	13.30	..

A Parcel 5 p.m.	E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.	F Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. † Parcels only.
D Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11:30 a.m.	

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 3:30 a.m.; registered mails at 5 p.m.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. *Wuchang*, *Luanyi*, *Ngankin*, *Poyang*, *Tatung*, *Wuchang* and *Chungking*.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except *Chungking* which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers *Wuchang* and *Chungking* are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Pengtien*, *Shundan* and *Shengking*.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. *Sulyang*, *Sunning*, *Sinkiang*, *Yingchow*, *Singao* and *Kaitong*.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. *Hsin Peking*.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS  
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE  
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. <i>Venezuela</i> ..... April —	S.S. <i>Venezuela</i> ..... April 5
S.S. <i>Ecuador</i> ..... April 26	S.S. <i>Ecuador</i> ..... April 15
	S.S. <i>Colombia</i> ..... May 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE  
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

## SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. <i>Colusa</i> ..... Mar. 13	S.S. <i>Colusa</i> ..... May 1
S.S. <i>Santa Cruz</i> ..... April —	

## PANAMA SERVICE

Regular Sailings from San Francisco  
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA  
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).  
CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Mar. 5 Mar. 6  
\*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 22 Mar. 23  
\*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.  
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave.  
AFRICA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 4 Mar. 5  
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Hamada, Apr. 7 Apr. 8  
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 14 Apr. 15

FOR HONGKONG  
MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komura, Mar. 5 Mar. 6  
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).  
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Mar. 8 Mar. 10  
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).  
KEELUNG MARU (3,500 tons) Capt. J. Fukami, Mar. 4 Mar. 6

\*Fully booked for passage.  
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
Union Building, 4 The Bund  
O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf, Wayzida, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.  
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
PACIFIC LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA  
Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 15th  
Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong via Manila
Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 22	Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 15
Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 29	Empress of Russia ..... Apr. 12
Monteagle ..... Apr. 9	Empress of Japan ..... May 6
Empress of Russia ..... Apr. 26	Empress of Asia ..... May 10
Empress of Japan ..... May 17	Monteagle ..... May 31
Empress of Asia ..... May 24	Empress of Russia ..... June 6

†Monteagle calls at Moji. \*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong.

## DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.  
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to  
G. M. JACKSON  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 13-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to  
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU ..... For San Francisco	March 8
TENYO MARU ..... For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU ..... For San Francisco	May 24

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestras, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings

Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

## "NANKING" AND "CHINA"

(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" .....	MARCH	30th
S.S. "CHINA" .....	APRIL	27th

\*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

## FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" .....	MARCH	16th
S.S. "CHINA" .....	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.

Acting Agent.







## GERMAN CHURCHES UNITE IN POLITICS

Coalition Of Catholics And Protestants Forming With Aim Of Defeating Radicals

### GAIN GROUND IN BERLIN

Dr. Dunkelmann, Protestant Theologian, Calls On All Christians To Join The Party

By Edwin L. James  
(New York Times)

Coblenz, January 12.—For the last two weeks there has been in progress an organized movement, under the direction of the Centrist Party, which has its stronghold in the Rhineland, for curbing radicalism in Germany by a union of religious and political bodies. It

reckons that if it can join with any considerable fraction of Evangelicals it can force the holding of National Assembly elections, and then be in a position to control that assembly, if need be, against the radicals.

This movement started with the statement of the Centrist Party, which I called ten days ago, calling on Germans who were foes of destructive radicalism to join the new Centrist Party, which would be a Christian popular party. This opening of the gates of the hitherto Catholic party to Protestants for united Christian action in the national emergency is achieving success, according to Centrist leaders here. In support of this they are laying great stress on a statement by Professor K. Dunkelmann of Berlin, a Protestant theologian, in which he calls on the Protestants to join with the Catholics in a controlling Christian party on a nonsectarian platform for the settlement of foreign and domestic affairs of state, but leaving both religious factions free to pursue their own

quarrels after the more urgent needs of the moment have been met.

### Plends For United Front

Dr. Dunkelmann finds entire justification for such a religious union in the grave dangers confronting Germany today, from Spartacism and other radical elements. He says that the Protestant Church has no experience in politics and would be unable of itself to put a powerful political party in the field, but says that the Centrist Party has political ability and experience, and that the opportunity of the Protestant Church lies in joining political forces with the Catholic Party in the emergency.

"Under these circumstances," his statement said, "the Centrist Party was the only one which could help, and help it did. The new Centrist Party wishes to be nothing but a Christian popular party. It must be admitted that this new formation of the Centrists is founded upon an excellent basis, which is well adapted to the sentiments of the large masses of people and will permit of wide political expansion in the future.

"What would be the use of emphasizing distinctions, to say nothing of controversies, between the Catholic and the evangelical religions at this time, when both Churches are confronted by difficult tasks, in which they are mutually interested, for the benefit of those parts of the people which belong to them, respectively?"

"In this connection this characteristic of the Evangelical Church is important, namely, that on account

of its subjective and internal attributes it is impossible for it to form an independent political party. Its religious impetus could only make itself felt in connection with some body of political tendencies such as the Conservatives. The situation is entirely different as regards the Centrist Party, which is equipped not only with religious unity, but also with political experience, which seem to warrant the hope that a civilian party with religious principles would be able to stand on its own feet. As things stand the proper policy for Evangelical people is indicated. It would be extremely satisfactory if they would join the Centrist Party. Whatever fears of success that party would otherwise inspire, would become groundless if the Centrist Party should succeed in attracting considerable bodies of the Evangelical people to its ranks.

"Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the elections with which we are concerned are to a national assembly and not to a gathering of representatives of different States. In these latter differences religious grounds are inevitable in the future as in the past. At the National Assembly a general regulation of Church and State will be made, also legal regulations governing the influence of the Church on the public life of the people."

### Unit Wider Symbol Of Cross

After saying that on purely general questions there was no reason why the two religious schools should not work together for the common good, Dr. Dunkelmann says: "As against three branches of the Social Democracy an adequate counterweight can only be brought to bear by a solid phalanx including all middle-class parties, and it is the mission of the new Centrist Party as a Christian popular party, to form the nucleus of this phalanx around which all other well-balanced elements, and especially those of the Protestant faith, will be able to rally.

"This is what is happening, for example, in places where the danger of Bolshevism and the danger of central by the Social Democracy is most apparent, namely, in Berlin. Evangelical elements are known to have contributed largely to the New Year's demonstration made by Centrists in Berlin. This demonstration was made in admirable form by the raising of the cross in Berlin, that city which has become so disgracefully heathen in its practices—and was the forerunner of a real crusade, intended to save, and it is hoped that it will save, our Father-

land from the power of infidels on January 19."

He then quotes the declaration of the Centrist party, as follows:

"The new Centrist party is a Christian popular party, membership in which is not limited to any particular denomination. All citizens of the nation who are of the Christian religion may join in regarding it as a foundation for political activity."

Dr. Dunkelmann concludes: "This is the right policy. The old fight between adherents of the two denominations must now cease in the face of the common enemy and common danger which threatens every Christian community, and all those who acknowledge the cross. Instead of jealously there must be rivalry in the performance of duties devolving upon citizens and Christians, each part doing its best to ward off the enemy and to preserve the Christian life of the people. Competition of this sort will bear important fruits in the future."

## JEW OF RUSSIA ARE EAGER FOR ZIONISM

Councilor Rosoff Says That Their Misery Is Greater Now Than Under The Tsar

By Walter Duranty  
(New York Times)

Paris, January 9.—In the settlement of the Near Eastern question, which is one of the most complex before the Peace Conference, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of reconstituted Palestine, both as a "ferment of civilization" among the semi-barbarous Arab tribes and as a medium for the cultivation and development needed to restore the whole region from the sea to Mesopotamia to its ancient prosperity.

In a previous dispatch the Zionist representative, Dr. Sokoloff, outlined for The New York Times the general program of the new Jewish Commonwealth and emphasized the eagerness of the Jewish population in Russia and Central Europe to find a peaceful home in their ancient Fatherland.

Today Mr. Rosoff, one of the most prominent Jewish Nationalists in Russia, explained to me why the great mass of his co-religionists in the former Empire of the Tsars were more than ever desirous of a return to Palestine and detailed the plans and organizations they had already formed with that object.

"When I left Russia," he said, "in the Autumn of last year, the position of the Jews was already worse than under the Tsarist regime, and every report I have since received has shown greater suffering and persecution. In Russia proper, of which I can speak with certain knowledge as a City Councilor of Petrograd and member of the principal Jewish committees, our unhappy people are exposed without protection to the attacks both of the Bolsheviks, who regard us as bourgeois, and of their opponents, who suppose that our ill-treatment by the former regime has necessarily made us revolutionaries.

"To my surprise, the latter opinion seems to be shared by the outer world, which has gained an impression from the prominence of certain Jews in Bolshevik activities that we have rallied in a great majority to the cause of terrorism. The figures of the Jewish vote in the four elections in which we have taken part since the overthrow of the Tsar show the utter falsity of this view more effectively than a thousand arguments.

"Since last August the Bolsheviks have forbidden any Jewish organ to appear. Do you wonder that the Jewish population is almost unanimous in support of Zionism? Already all classes of our people have gone far along the path of organization and are preparing for a new life that will be different. There is in Russia an association of young men called 'The Pioneers,' whose 15,000 members have been training on the land for the past eighteen months to fit themselves for agriculture. There is a syndicate of contractors for construction work called 'The Builders,' with a capital of 10,000,000 roubles, and another for the improvement of land, drainage, irrigation, etc., with a capital of 15,000,000 roubles. Other syndicates have been formed to handle transportation and to erect supply depots and warehouses, and the most important group of all will undertake the development of such railroad and port concessions as may be granted us.

"It is worth emphasizing that the leaders of the Zionist movement have taken all precautions against a flood of semi-paupers, immigration. That brings me to the reception the Zionists are likely to receive from the present inhabitants of Palestine. The great majority of the latter are Arabs. In the past they have made no objection to the purchase of land by Jewish colonists, of whom over 15,000 are already established in some fifty settlements. The time may not be far distant when there may be a rich, happy, prosperous Jewish community of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000."

## Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

### Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of debentures of the above Club are hereby notified to register with the undersigned before 8th March, 1919, their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures they hold. These particulars are required by the Ministry of Finance, Peking, for purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Liquidator,  
by his attorney  
A. D. BRENT.  
21265.

### EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases  
7373 Nanking Road  
(Opp. Lloyd Road)  
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday  
Special consideration to men  
in uniform  
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

### The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Yangtze Insurance Building (Third Floor), 26 The Bund, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 11th day of March, 1919, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the  
Board of Directors,  
ARNHOLD BROTHERS &  
CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 24th February, 1919.  
21438.

T. Ichiki & Co.  
Phone North 2631.  
Dealer in  
Musical Instruments and Music.  
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.  
21438.

NOTICE  
JUST ARRIVED  
"EAGLE BRAND"  
PILSENER BEER  
SOLE AGENTS  
THE CHINA TRADING CO.  
79A, Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 286  
21382.

## Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

### Li Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

### No 14 The Bund

No. 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road,

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to Bureau of Liquidation

of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney,  
A. D. BRENT.  
21201.

## AMUSEMENTS

### AT THE APOLLO

Friday, March 7th and 8th



### A 50-50 CHANCE

Ordinarily this would be called a "good sporting proposition." But IS IT—when you are betting against religion and morality?

### SEE

### FRANK KEENAN

The eminent star in his triumphant achievement.

### "LOADED DICE"

A PATHE PLAY THAT YOU WILL REMEMBER

We shall also screen  
"TEDDY AT THE THROTTLE"  
A Two-Part Comedy by the Triangle folk with The Cleverest Trained Dog in the World to-day. He's worth his weight in gold as a cinema star.

### AMERICAN WAR NEWS

### SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Time and Prices as usual.  
Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m. Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.  
Bertha Kalich in "AMBITION" Dorothy Dalton in "CHICKEN CASEY"

## Amusements

### TONIGHT

AT THE

### VICTORIA THEATRE

MARGUERITE CLARK

in

### "SNOW WHITE"

Seven Parts

### MATINEES

Saturday at 3.15 with

### "CINDERELLA"

and

### "THE LITTLE SOLDIER GIRL"

And on Sunday with

### "SNOW WHITE"

### LYCEUM THEATRE

CHARLES HOWITT

and

### A. PHILLIPS Co.

RETURN VISIT FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Friday, March 14th  
J. W. Locke's Brilliant Comedy  
THE MORALS OF MARCUS

Saturday, 15th  
By Special Request the Great War Play

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE

Monday, 17th  
The Great Canadian Drama  
THE LAND OF PROMISE

Tuesday, 18th  
The Screaming Farce  
THE GLAD EYE

Wednesday, 19th  
The Thrilling American Detective Drama

WITHIN THE LAW

Thursday, 20th  
Martin Harvey's Great Costume Play  
THE BREED OF THE TREASURES

Friday, 21st  
The Screaming London Farce  
YE GODS!

Saturday, 22nd  
Haddon Chambers' Charming Play  
PASSERS-BY

Prices as usual  
Booking at Moutrie's  
21494.

## Amusements

### At the OLYMPIC

Tonight Only

MARGUERITE CLARK

in

### "The Prince and The Pauper"

by

Mark Twain

Tomorrow Night

### "Tarzan of the Apes"

### At the OLYMPIC

### ISIS THEATRE

### PROGRAMME

for  
Friday, Saturday and Sunday,  
7th, 8th and 9th March

### THE MASTER-SERIAL

### "The Mystery Ship"

11th and 12th Episodes  
and

### THE SUPER-SERIAL

### "The House of Hate"

12th Episodes

### MATINEE ON SATURDAY

### "THE HOUSE OF HATE"

9th, 10th and 11th Episodes

### MATINEE ON SUNDAY

### "THE MYSTERY SHIP"

11th and 12th Episodes

### "THE HOUSE OF HATE"

12th Episodes

## LOS YERAR

The Duo Spanish Dancers

Dancing Nightly at 2 a.m.

## The PALERMO

21438

Do not fail to see this Artiste!

## THE ASTOR GRILL ROOMS

13-14 Broadway

The Management beg to announce the

### Special Engagement

of the

Celebrated Hawaiian Musician and Rag-Time Singer

### CHAS. OPUNUI

Who will perform during and after Dinner

From Saturday, March 8th to 16th inclusive

A Special Dinner will be served

On Saturday and Sunday from 7 till 9.30 p.m.

at \$2.50

For Table Reservations, Tel. North 1846

Do not fail to see this Artiste!